

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LII.
NUMBER 8

CALGARY, ALBERTA
AUGUST, 1956



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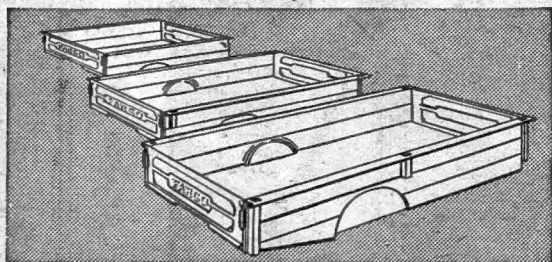
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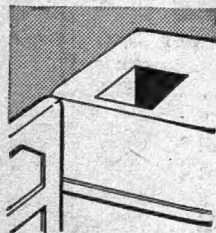


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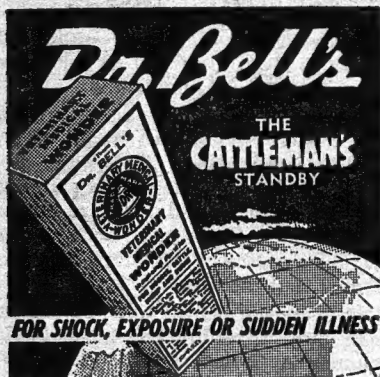
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Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1, 1956, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 28, 1956.

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Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LII.

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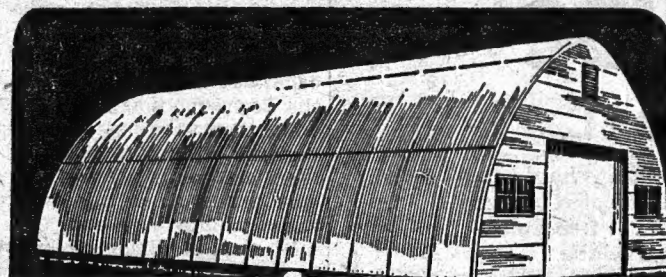
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The Farm and Ranch Review provides an excellent medium for advertising pure-bred livestock. It reaches many, many thousands of farm and ranch homes across Western Canada. This publication has proved its value as an advertising medium, over many years.

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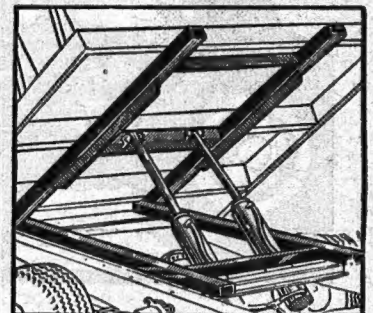
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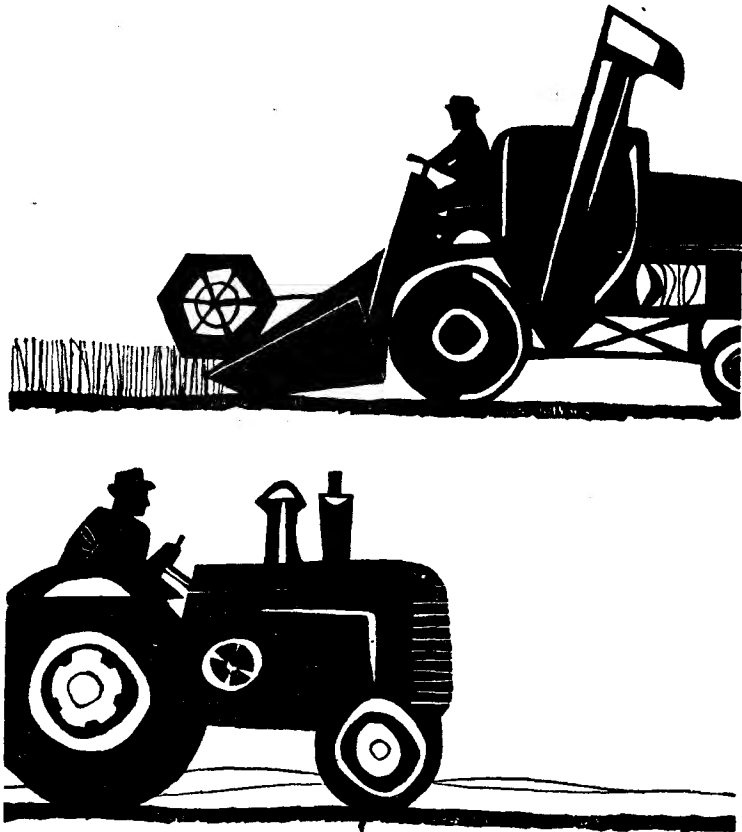
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Speedsters Of The Air And Land

By KERRY WOOD

NOW the August hills are splashed with paintbox colors. The air is sparkling clear, and westward we see the blue mountains outlined sharply against the darker foothills. First frost will come, wilting the wild orchids and searing the broad leaves of ginseng. Tiny midges that yesterday danced in swarms above us, shrilling a loud wing-song, are suddenly gone — killed by the cold. The summer birds begin to leave, flying southward to warmer lands where insect food is always abundant.

We watch the migrating flocks go whistling away from their Canadian homeland. At first there is sadness at the parting, then curiosity awakens and we wonder how long it takes them to travel from the prairie provinces to their winter destinations. How fast do birds fly?

Many people believe that hummingbirds are among the fastest fliers of all the avian group. Certainly these dainty birds are among the earliest to go south. The male hummer deserts his consort as soon as egg laying is finished, perhaps because its bright colors might attract enemies to the fragile, web-bound nest of lichens that looks like a knot bump of a branch. Male hummingbirds congregate on the mountain slopes during July, flashing among the alpine flowers. When high altitude frosts kill the nectar-bearing blooms in early August, hummers go south. They fly across our continent, embark on a 500-mile non-stop flight over the Gulf of Mexico, flit past the Panama canal and through Venezuela to reach the flowering jungles of Brazil. But while their wing-beats number several hundred strokes to the second, hummers are not really fast fliers. They only appear to be speedy because of their minute size and the blurring movement of wings, for in actual fact hummers migrate at the relatively slow rate of 20 miles per hour.

Air and Speedsters

For racers, you must go to the hawks. Particularly the trim falcons, such as the peregrine and the rare gyrfalcons of the north. The power dive of a peregrine exceeds 160 miles per hour! However, their cruising speed is considerably under that, probably not more than 70 miles per hour.

Gunners attribute that same 70-mile speed to Canada Geese and teal ducks. Ornithologists claim that geese and ducks migrate at much slower rates, rarely above 55 m.p.h. Yet it is possible for such powerful fliers to attain higher speeds, especially when strong and favorable winds are helping them along the flight lanes.

Mourning doves are among the fastest fliers of the smaller birds and can cruise at 60 miles per hour. Plover, snipe, godwits, and several of the large birds migrate at around 50, while the fleet swallows are 5 to 10 miles slower in rating. Gulls are very good fliers. Many western folk have watched flocks of Franklin Gulls fly parallel to a highway and thus had a chance to clock the birds' speed by means of car speedometers: such gulls fly at 40 to 45 m.p.h.

What of robins and blackbirds, warblers and the native sparrows of field and forest? The larger perching birds fly at 30 miles per hour, while small birds usually rate close to the 20 to 25 m.p.h. speed. Chikadees are slow; they do not have to go on long migration flights, hence 10 to 15 m.p.h. speeds are sufficient for their short journeys. But white pelicans often fly 50 or even 100 miles daily from a nesting island to waters where they can catch fish, so they are providently equipped with wings that carry them along at 50 miles per hour and faster. The slow flapping Great Blue Heron, another bird that has to range afar in quest of food, achieves a normal speed of 45 m.p.h., while the erratic nighthawk whisks through the skies at the same 45 rate when in quest of insect prey as mosquitoes and potato bugs.

The Speed of Land Animals

Animals never get into the same racing brackets as the fastest birds. The animal that behaves most like a bird is the bat, but bats that visit our Canadian zone are relatively slow fliers. The common Little Brown Bat cruises at 20 miles per hour, while the Great Northern Bat, with a wing span of 15 inches, probably never exceeds 30 miles per hour.

Our speediest Canadian wild animal is the pronghorn antelope of the prairies. Top rating for this animal is around 45 m.p.h., a speed that pronghorns can maintain for a mile or more. Most animals are geared for brief spurts of high speed for short distances only. A coyote, for example, can do better than 30 miles per hour during a 100-yard dash, but the tawny animal soon tires and slows down to 20 m.p.h. when on a long run ahead of a speeding hound.

Wolves are not as fast as coyotes, yet wolves have a great reputation as distance runners. Foraging more than a hundred miles during a single night is not unusual for a hunting wolf, but the heavy built animal would require 6 or more hours to travel that distance.

A pioneer tells me that black bears can move speedily in spite of their clumsy appearance. Mounted on a fast horse, he once gave chase to a bear that had killed a spring calf. The pioneer estimated that his horse was running at more than 30 miles per hour, but for a quarter of a mile the lumbering black bear was able to keep ahead of horse and rider and thus reached the safety of river wilds and escaped the rancher's vengeance.

Who is the fastest speedster in nature? Well, the deer bot-fly is reputed to travel at the dizzy speed of 600 miles per hour. Since a deer seldom exceeds 20 m.p.h., why is the bot-fly in such a rush?

GOING DOWN!

The new elevator man stopped above the first floor, then below the second, then overshot again. In desperation he finally took the elevator up a few floors and came down again with a spine-shattering jolt.

He turned to the passengers sheepishly. "I'm sorry — did I stop too quickly?" "No," came a lady's voice from the rear. "I always wear my girdle around my ankles."

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

The Drift Of The Dollar

MONETARY inflation is worrying top officials of life insurance companies. The greater percentage of the vast sums received by those companies from policy holders is invested in bonds, mainly government issues. Bond values depreciate as inflation proceeds.

In the United States some insurance companies are exploring the possibility of creating "variable annuities." Under the plan premiums would be invested in common stocks and the amount of the annuity would fluctuate with the earnings of the stocks.

Frederic W. Ecker, president of the giant Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., opposes the proposal. He said that in the past fifty years stock market drops have created serious equity losses. On six occasions stock prices dropped by 40%.

Thirty years ago the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada had about 70% of its funds invested in common stocks, and the rise in value was spectacular up until the autumn of 1929, after which the stock market debacle created a serious situation for that company. The Sun Life then changed its policy and invested its funds mainly in bonds. But had it retained its stocks until the present it would probably be the world's wealthiest insurance company.

* * *

What is happening is a flight from money. A corporation with large sums of money in its treasury concludes that it would be wiser to have that money invested in real estate, buildings, machinery and equipment, as prices are bound to rise. The individual with money believes the value thereof can best be retained by buying common stocks or real estate. And so the boom persists.

The dilemma in which agriculture finds itself is that it has produced too abundantly. Prices cannot rise when surpluses are produced. So the prices of farm products go down as the prices of all other goods and services rise. Curtailment of production is unthinkable to farm people. Unlike trade unions, farmers' organizations have not the power of the strike weapon. The one consolation to farm people lies in the fact that the ultimate wealth lies in the land itself.

* * *

Gilbert Jackson, of Toronto, noted economist, calculated the current Canadian dollar to be worth 30½¢ in terms of the 1900 dollar. If the rate of inflation for the past 55 years is continued for the next 45, the dollar in the year 2000, he asserts, will be worth 12½¢.

When gold was the monetary standard the value of money stayed fairly constant. But the gold standard had its weaknesses and governments took over. Now not even governments seem to know where to the dollar is drifting.

Many people believe that inflation of money and credit can be continued indefinitely, under a certain amount of control and direction by the central government. That theory, though widely held, has yet to be proven. The experience of economic history is to the contrary.

World Wheat Price Supports

THE following table gives support prices for wheat from the 1956 crops as fixed by the governments of the various countries listed:

Country	Price Per bushel	Country	Price Per bushel
Argentina	\$1.18	Japan	\$2.59
Pakistan	\$1.34	Austria	\$2.63
Canada	\$1.40	France	\$2.64
Iran	\$1.43	Algeria	\$2.64
Australia	\$1.46	Tunisia	\$2.64
India	\$1.53	Germany	\$2.73
Egypt	\$1.98	Greece	\$2.84
Mexico	\$2.05	Brazil	\$2.85
Ireland	\$2.06	Portugal	\$2.86
United States	\$2.08	Spain	\$2.86
Syria	\$2.20	Turkey	\$2.91
Sweden	\$2.21	Yugoslavia	\$2.99
United Kingdom	\$2.31	Italy	\$3.05
Chile	\$2.49	Norway	\$3.43
Uruguay	\$2.51	Switzerland	\$4.03
Belgium	\$2.56	Finland	\$4.04
Morocco	\$2.56		

★

Three Million Dollar Question

IS flax a grain or a seed? That is a three million dollar question which is puzzling the board of transport commissions and may have to be finally decided by the Supreme Court of Canada.

If flax is found to be a seed, the railways will raise the freight rate on Fort William shipments, entailing a cost of around \$3,000,000 to producers. If found to be a grain the present Crow's Nest Pass freight rates, plus 1½¢, will be continued and Pacific coast ports will benefit by a decline in freight costs in flax shipped thereto.

Because of restriction in wheat deliveries there has been a switch into flax growing by farmers in the prairie provinces. Flax production has been shipped eastward because of the low freight rate, the Vancouver rate from Alberta being 45¢ per cwt. as against 27½¢ to the Lakehead. Flax shipments from Saskatchewan and Manitoba would go to nearer Fort William in any event.

The Vancouver grain trade raised the question of a lower rate to the Pacific coast, having obtained the benefit of the Crow's Nest rates on other grains. Alberta produced 4,000,000 bushels of flax last year the surplus of which went eastward, along with the surpluses from Manitoba's 4,600,000-bushel production and Saskatchewan's 13,600,000 flax crop. The railways seized upon the proposal to suggest an equalization of rates by raising the eastbound freight costs.

The governments of the prairie provinces, the Wheat Pools, the United Grain Growers and the grain trade fought the railways' suggestion at a hearing held by the transport board. It was pointed out that a federal statute of 1900 declared flax to be a grain, that flax has been designated a grain by the Canada Grain Act, the Wheat Board Act, the Futures Trading Act and various provincial enactments. Flax is dealt with in exactly the same manner as wheat, oats, barley and rye.

The railway's contention is that flax has never been classified as a grain in

freight schedules and that, while wheat, oats and barley are grasses, flax is a seed in botany. They also brought up the extra 1½¢ permitted over the Crow's Nest freight rates in eastern shipments as being an important argument in separating flax from the grains.

The puzzled transport board now has this hot question in its hands and will dig into the past in an effort to discover whether or not flax was termed a grain in 1897, when the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was signed. The Prairie Provinces asked that an appeal to the Supreme Court be permitted in the event that the transport board's decision was that flax is not a grain.

★

The Burden Of U.S.A. Farm Surpluses

WERE it not for the \$9 billions worth of surplus farm products piled up in the hands of the United States government, the farm income in that nation in 1955 would have been 20% higher. So stated the U.S. Department of Agriculture, after making a study of the situation.

Since July, 1953, more than \$5½ billion worth of surplus farm products have been exported by means of gift, barter, acceptance of the currencies of the recipient nations, or by actual sale. But for every dollar's worth taken out of the storage pile, says the U.S. Farm Journal, a new \$1.50 worth is brought in and added to it.

There seems no way to shut off the torrents of surplus production, as long as the United States government will foot the bill. And the farm vote is a potent factor in presidential and congressional elections and this is an election year.

The soil bank program introduced by President Eisenhower seemed a likely plan for bringing about decreased production. But the political element entered into the measure when it came before congress, with the result that floor prices were raised substantially.

The farmers in the United States have good arguments for high price supports, even although most of them realize the dilemma in which the government finds itself. The farmers say that the nation is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history, business is booming, industrial profits are substantial, wages are high and national production at a peak. Why, they say, should they be the underdogs?

But that doesn't solve the knottiest problem the farm people and the government have on their hands. And the U. S. farm surpluses, and methods used to dispose of a portion of same, is harming the agriculture of other nations, including that of Canada.

★

Canada has more fresh water than all other countries in the world put together, and thus more hydro-electric power, potential and developed. Most of the water and potential power lie within the two million square miles of the Precambrian Shield. — Blair Fraser in Maclean's Magazine.

Why Pick On The Farmers?

SPEAKERS at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Institute of Agriculture emphasized the necessity of restricting the number of farmers to the most efficient. It was maintained that the inefficient should leave farming to others and move to towns and cities to seek other employment.

But the farming people of Canada, less than 20% of the total population, provide abundant food for the nation and substantial quantities for export. The wheat farmers of the west have been producing enough of that cereal to feed 200,000,000 people.

In Russia, where nearly 60% of the population is on farms, production is insufficient to feed the population. In France the urban and rural population is about evenly balanced. In most European nations farmers form a substantial proportion of the population.

And why pick on the farmers? The professional groups protect the inefficient in their ranks. Labor insists on seniority regardless of efficiency. Manufacturing concerns insist on tariff protection. Business relies on organization and price fixing.

If efficiency is to be the test why not make it apply to all classes?

★

Peering Into The Future

WHILE agriculture in Western Canada has not participated to the same extent in the wave of prosperity sweeping the nation as has industrialists, businessmen, labor and the professions, and while rising farm and family costs have placed many farmers in a financial corner, we still believe that the future of farming in the western half of the Dominion holds great promise.

The west is now launched on a vast program of resources development which is certain to expand tremendously over the next quarter of a century. The oil industry alone anticipates the expenditure of twenty billion dollars in exploration and development of subsidiary industries. In the northland a tremendous area is covered by the pre-Cambrian Shield, most ancient of geological formations and richest in mineral deposits. The productive forest area of the prairie provinces covers 132,000,000 acres, the exploitation of which has just begun. In British Columbia 90,000,000 acres of mature forests provide a rich resource which, with conservation, will be perpetual.

Manitoba has extensive resources in minerals and water power. Saskatchewan has great deposits of uranium and metals of various kinds. Alberta has 48 billion tons of coal in reserve. All these provinces have oil and gas productive potentialities on a large scale, but particularly Alberta. Combined they have a vast area of fertile farm land, but mainly in Saskatchewan. British Columbia has enormous undeveloped hydro electric resources, the largest latent source of electric power on the continent; substantial mineral deposits; and fertile valleys which

can produce an abundance of vegetables, fruits, dairy, poultry and meat products. B. C. is rapidly becoming industrialized.

The industrialism which will attend the development of these immense resources will result in a spectacular increase of population and a substantial "home market" for the products of western farms. Farmers then will not have to depend so much on faraway markets. The natural sequence will entail the development of light industry and much of the wants of western people will then be supplied right here, without the expense of heavy freight tolls.

R. D. Turner, former minister of industry and commerce in the Manitoba government, in the course of an address delivered to the Canadian Club in New York city, predicted that in the next quarter of a century Western Canada will be the scene of the most dynamic development in the free world and will double its population. He said the industrial development will be spectacular.

We believe that Mr. Turner is correct in his predictions. The combination of an expanding industry, rich farm land and an energetic farming population, will bring the West into the lead in this nation. And once it gets the lead, it will never be headed!

★

Recipe For Good Health

THE problem of health is often an emotional problem. Wrong emotions entertained, indulged and repeated are potent causes of illness, according to medical authorities.

When the preacher talks about loving your enemies, the man on the street is apt to consider the exhortation as unendurable piousness, as a counsel of perfection which has no meaning for imperfect men in an imperfect society.

The fact is, however, that the preacher is telling you something which is one of the first laws of hygiene as well as ethics.

For his body's sake no man can afford to indulge in hatred. It is like repeated doses of poison.

When you are urged to get rid of fear you are not listening to a moonstruck idealist. You are hearing words of wisdom that are as important to your health as advice about diet.

The appeal to banish envy, to learn to rejoice in the good fortune of others is, if you only knew it, a voice whose message bears directly, not only upon the saintliness you do not seek, but upon the good health, which you do.

In this modern world, where hatred, fear and envy ride multitudes of people like the Horsemen of the Apocalypse, there are too many mentally afflicted people crowding hospital wards.

Serenity and humility are more effective as medicines for the mind than all the treatments and drugs which are available to humanity.

★

Taxation in Canada at all levels of government take 31.2% of the net national income. In the United States the take is 30.7% and in Great Britain 36.2%.

The Care Of The Land

THE soil is the storage battery of life and the sun is the generator. Until the soil was formed by the disintegration of rocks and the decay of vegetable matter, there was no animal life on earth.

Carlyle said that the land belonged to Almighty God and to His children who had worked on it well, or who will ever work well on it.

The land is a heritage and those who occupy it are custodians thereof only for a little period of time. They should treat it well for future generations must rely on the land for sustenance.

In many older countries where farms have been in one family for generations, the occupants gain a knowledge of, and a love for, the land they own. It is treated with care and its fertility maintained.

In newer countries land is often treated carelessly, with little consideration for the future. It is comparatively cheap in price and little thought is given to maintaining its fertility.

"Soil is nothing but a bank account," Dr. E. S. Archibald, former chief of the Dominion Experimental Service, once remarked. "If you draw out from a bank more than you deposit you get into trouble with your banker. If you draw more from the soil than you put back into it you get into trouble just as readily."

★

The Farmers' Small Share

WHEAT producers in Canada receive less than 2c of the retail price of one pound of bread. In the United States the figure is 2½c. As wheat, of course, is the main constituent of the bread loaf it is thus obvious that the price the wheat producer receives for his product is not of primary importance in the price the consumer pays for his bread.

This situation has been prevalent for years and has been extensively publicized. But what can be done about it? The flour miller contends that his margin of profit is small and only quantity production provides a profit. The baker asserts that wages and the costs of other ingredients in the bread loaf are taking larger percentages of the costs of baking as the years go by.

It may give the wheat farmer some small satisfaction to have it demonstrated to the bread consuming public that he is not getting very much for his contribution towards the supplying of bread for Canadian consumers. However, that seems to be about all that is achieved by the presentation.

★

It now transpires that prospective sales of western natural gas in the east will be sufficient to finance the trans-Canada pipe line. Free enterprise, apparently, slipped up on this deal.

★ ★ ★

The number of salaried civil servants on the payroll of the federal government, as at last February, was 144,058 and the payroll \$37,561,078. The increase in numbers in one year was 1,578.

Inter-Mountain Playground On A Budget

By EL COLE

A lover of nature doesn't need a barrel of money to gaze upon the rugged grandeur of the Rocky Mountains. The playgrounds of Jasper, Banff, Waterton Lakes and Glacier Park beckon with a welcome hand the tourist in the modest Ford or Chevrolet as warmly as the one in the Lincoln or Cadillac. The point is you can journey to the Rockies on that portion of your income allotted to travel and have a wonderful time.

We made this particular excursion exclusive of expensive motels and restaurants. We travelled, not in deluxe style, but as ordinary campers, pitching our tent at nightfall, and cooking our coffee, and frying bacon and eggs over the campfire stoves, out under the open sky. With a weather eye always slanted towards economy, we prepared and purchased our food well in advance of our trip, and lists of essential articles omitted from our week-end excursions were carefully checked. The net result was many miles for few dollars, and a lot of enjoyment!

Our trip took us from Edmonton, Alberta, on the north to Kalispell, Montana, near the southwest entrance to Glacier National Park. For months before leaving we had studied maps, highways, campsites, and tourist literature. We talked over our proposed trip with our friends from every angle we knew. The result, in the yield of sheer travel enjoyment, was a surprise even to ourselves.

My wife and I are endowed with a keen appetite for exploration and adventure. This desire took us through Calgary, Alberta, "Cowtown", and the wonders of St. George's Island Park; to the hunting grounds of the Blood Indian Nation; the beautiful Mormon Temple at Cardston, Alberta, and the pure beauty of Many Glacier, nestled in the heart of the Rockies in Glacier Park. It lured us to the wonders of Hungry Horse Dam, the majestic beauties of Radium Hot Springs, Banff, Lake Louise and Jasper Park. It drew us to the chill of the Columbia ice fields and the vast snows of Logan Pass, when we should have been sitting in our heated tent, writing letters home. We saw scenery at its best — Rocky Mountain scenery.

Alpine Panorama

The snow-capped pinnacles, flanked by immense ice-fields and sparkling glaciers, stand sentinel over a kingdom of canyons and caverns, turbulent rivers and waterfalls, brilliant against a background of forest-clad slopes. For lovers of primitive nature, this vast, alpine panorama, with its wealth of flower-filled meadows and valleys, gives to the Rocky Mountains unusual charm, compounded of beauty and challenge. The splendor of these wild valleys, the magnificence of the lofty snow-capped peaks, the unbelievable colour of the alpine lakes that sparkle like jewels, and the spectacular glaciers and waterfalls, make the Rocky Mountain Playground a region of outstanding natural beauty.

We met with near disaster on Lake Macdonald in Glacier Park. The naturalist at Rising Sun Camp on Going-to-the-Sun-Highway informed us the best place to fish in the park is at the entrance of streams to the lake and their exits, so we took a boat and tried it at the south-west end of Macdonald Lake where it spills over into a fast running stream with rapids below. Unknowingly our boat was being drawn into the

swift current, and we were made aware of it by the yells of the people on shore that we would never come out of it alive. I seized the oars from my son and rowed desperately, succeeding in pulling the boat partially out of the current. A man on the bank jumped into the water in his clothes, grabbed our anchor line and pulled us to shore.

You can make a trip to the mountains pretty reasonably by observing a few simple travel rules of economy, the primary one being "Camp out!" You will enjoy it more, too! People who love the mountains are hospitable folk, and you will make a new friend around a glowing campfire at night, chatting and swapping experiences until the rare, heavily scented mountain air brings you a great drowsiness, and you seek your bedroll and dreamless sleep.

Camaraderie of the Trail

The tourists who gather around the mountain campfires feel a kinship for their fellow "knights of the road". Once we had convinced them that we were bona-fide campers and lovers of nature, pleasant things began to happen. Jim Fraser of Kalispell took us out in his power launch on the blue waters of Lake Macdonald to where a large "school" of rainbow trout were convening. Albert Hill, who is a perennial visitor to Banff, took us in his convertible to all the interesting places in the area. He knows the Banff country very well, and we saw a lot. Ed Greenwood took us on a saddle pony trip to some of the most remote and wild spots in the Jasper playground.

Why did they do this? Probably because we were a family of nomads wandering in the wilderness, and no seasoned traveller has ever been able to resist imparting a little of his knowledge to a beginner. These people went out of their way to be sure that we saw the mountains as they should be seen. Happy results naturally followed. For two fleeting weeks we lived in a fairyland of rivers, lakes, mountains, highways and trails, and the memories are indelible.

Starting from Edmonton, Alberta, on a Sunday morning, we made the trip in easy stages, travelling only in daylight hours. We reached Kalispell on the sixth day out, stopping over at Calgary, Many Glacier, Logan Pass and Lake Macdonald. Our mileage when we returned home was 1,500; fifty dollars covered that including gas, oil and camping fees.

We crossed back into Canada at Roosville, and then proceeded on up to Radium Hot Springs, Banff and Jasper. I would like to have spent the whole two weeks at Glacier Park, the family could have stayed in Banff for two months, and anyone who moves out of the Rocky Mountains in less than two years except for just cause is not a true "sun worshipper."

Even though we packed huge hamper of food at the beginning of our trip, at nearly every luncheon or meal stop, we had to replenish milk, bread, fresh vegetables and meat. However we cannot charge food to the expenses of the trip, as we would have found it necessary to eat had we been home anyway, and while in some of the remote mountain areas food cost us more, quite often in other places it cost less. It is a well known fact though that the outdoor mountain air whets the appetite keenly, and a lot of food goes down the hatch.

We spent some money for clothes,

but these were necessary, and had to be bought anyway, so they could not be charged to the trip either. Our general overhead could be summarized into a lump sum of about \$50.00. This went for films, movies, excursions, saddle ponies and those extra incidentals that invariably short circuit even the most carefully guarded money bag while away from home. Our total expense was around one hundred dollars.

If you are a lover of nature, heed the call of the open road. Today's automobiles are waiting and willing to carry out your wishes and desires. They will carry you long distances with speed, ease, and economy. The mountains, the plains and the seashore all are calling you, and the price is within the reach of the most modest pocketbook.

LOOKING AHEAD

Two schoolgirls were busily discussing their families.

"Why does your grandmother read the Bible so much?" asked one.

"I think," said the other little girl, "that she's cramming for her finals."

UNFAIR TO CHILDREN

"What's the news, Ruth?" I asked, upon meeting my little neighbor downtown one day. "There isn't any," she replied. "Mom and Pop are spelling everything now."

A young school class had been asked to write an essay on winter. One child's composition was:

"In winter it is awful cold. Many old people die in winter, and many birds also go to a hot climate."

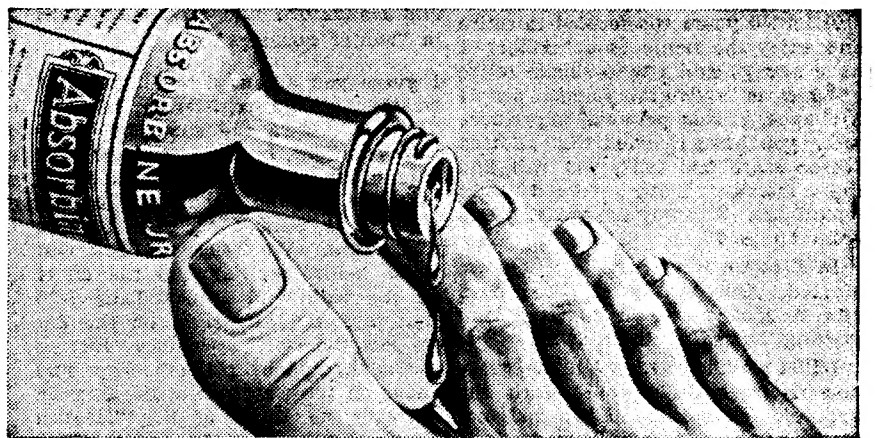
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Experiences Of A Retired Farmer

By JAMES HANNAFORD

IN 1903 I took up a homestead in the Moosomin district, which was then in the North West Territories, and I bet the Canadian government \$10 I would prove it up. Which I did, for in 1906 I coaxed an English city girl to help me make a home of it with me.

The first year she raised a lot of chickens. With the grain crop all frozen that year, 1907, we were depending on them, so we fattened them and killed and dressed them all ready for the oven. They weighed over five pounds, so I took them to town but the storekeeper would only offer us 25 cents each for them. I said, "Nothing doing; we will live on chickens this winter." With milking six cows and getting 30 cents a pound for butterfat we got through.

But with frozen crops and then the rust in 1911, we decided to move to Alberta for a drier climate and it sure was. There were some good years and some bad. We have had fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, and have had only one; have sold wheat for 25 cents a bushel and for \$2.30 in the first war years. Cattle prices have been just as crazy, sold for 1 cent a pound in 1930, and 14 cents in 1942. Taking the bad with the good, we have always been able to work out.

After 40 years we decided to retire and enjoy the fruits of our labor. I have always said a man should retire at 60, so as to give the younger people a chance. From personal experience after you have reached that allotted "three score and ten", you will find the mounds have turned into mountains. So enjoy the golden years from 60 to 70.

In 1946 we were back to where we started. Our family of three boys and a girl were all married and making homes of their own.

I had watched every fall the geese and ducks heading south with the approach of winter, but I had not realized what their call was till it sounded like "Come on! Come on!" The winters seemed to be getting colder and longer here, so we decided to follow the geese.

On the 2nd of December, 1946, we started off with a little house trailer I had built myself from many parts found on the farm. We drove straight south through Montana, Idaho and down to Utah till we got to Salt Lake City. We stayed a few days and saw the Mormon Temple and the large tabernacle which has that wonderful organ in it that we had heard and enjoyed over the radio. It is a large building and built without nails, all wooden pins, and you can hear a pin drop from the front to the back, 200 feet.

Southward Trek

We headed south again for Nevada which was all desert but fair and warm and dry, and all down hill, till we reached Las Vegas. We visited the casinos where gambling is the main business. I did not know there were so many silver dollars in the U.S.A. as we saw there, and everyone trying to hit the jackpot, but by the looks on many faces I think they must have lost their shirts. Just as I was getting interested, for it looked so easy, my "better half" said, "Come let us get out of here, it looks too much like hell to me."

Our next visit was at Boulder Dam, now called the Hoover dam. We went down below and saw the large dynamos, fifteen of them producing over two million horse-power of electricity, a wonderful piece of man's ingenuity,

and supplying millions of people miles away with light, heat and power. The dam is 725 feet high and 1,240 feet wide, and it makes Lake Mead to a size of 145 thousand acres. It took 4,000 men five years to build and it's well done, a glory to man's brain and muscle.

Canyon of the Colorado

We drove across the top of the dam and on east for about 200 miles, heading for the Grand Canyon. When we got to the park gate the ranger said you folks are kinda late, but seeing we were from Alberta, he said



Mrs. Mahood, formerly of Calgary, Jim Hannaford and Mrs. Hannaford in "winter quarters".

I guess you are used to all kinds of weather. After registering, he said, "You will have the camp by yourselves tonight, but be sure to see the sunrise tomorrow, 8 miles east of the camp, it will be good after a cold night." It went down close to zero that night. We were at Look Out Point before sunrise and the chart on the wall said it would be 7:30 that morning, and right on the dot we saw the world's wonder. Just as the sun came over the horizon and shone on the west rim of the Canyon it made us think of the "Heaven above and the earth beneath." Then every few minutes the scene changed in all colors and shapes as the walls of rock and soil are all colors, and finally as the vapour was coming off the river in colored clouds like huge rainbows dancing in the bright sunlight a sight never to be forgot, and we thought again, "What is man!"

Ciff Dwellers' Homes

Then we went to look at the far distant front, a visit to the cliff dwellers of long ago, a people no one knows where they came from or where they went. They built their places of abode in the sides of steep cliffs about 20 feet from the ground level, what for no one knows. They never left any records behind. They built their mud abodes with their bare hands. The marks are still on the walls. How they lived is a mystery because now there is no water for 10 miles, unless it was before the water went after the flood. There is not even any trace of any fire. They were of average size and skeletons found buried sitting up under the floors of their caves. The walls are upright and still in good shape.

First Palm Trees

We went on to Indio where we saw our first palm trees with large bunches of dates on them and our first orange groves with flowers and ripe oranges on the same branch. The sweet perfume from these groves will long be remembered. We drove south along the west side of the Salton Sea which is 240 feet below sea level and gets only the waste water from the irrigation of the Imperial Valley

which was one time a part of the Pacific Ocean till it dried up and is now the vegetable garden of the U.S.A.

This was our first real hot day and when we got to Kane Springs and stopped for gas my wife asked the attendant how hot it was. He said, "Lady, it was only just a cool 90." I said, "If it's 90 in December, what is it in July?" "Around 130," he said.

I said, "How do you stand it?" He said, "You see that big salt bush over there, I goes under that and I thinks I am in the Arctic Circle."

We camped that night on the south end of the Salton Sea, another mystery area where there are large boiling mud spots, and as cold as ice. The gas coming up is made into dry ice, and there are large mounds of what looks like molten glass. The rocks are all pumice and float around in the water. Their must have been a volcano there at one time.

Next morning before sunrise we heard such a noise of thousands of geese all around us and we finally caught up with them. All the south end of the sea is a national bird refuge, and the geese were making good use of it and enjoying themselves and they have to be careful whose lettuce field they feed in because the shooting season does not end there till January 15th.

We got to El Centro in the afternoon, and it was all dressed up for Christmas then only two days away. The church bells were ringing and loud speakers were playing Xmas carols from the top of buildings, and everywhere the joy of Xmas was being proclaimed. We thought here was a little bit of heaven so we decided to stop and got in a nice trailer court just east of town.

Xmas eve we drove around and saw all the lovely tableaux depicting the Nativity. One stable had a real donkey and the Xmas scenes of Santa and his reindeer with artificial snow that looked real enough to remind us of Xmas past with our children, but thankful to think they were now enjoying their children in their own homes.

We visited many parks and gardens in and around El Centro where all flowers were in full bloom. One place stands out, the Desert Seed Farm, with its acres of flowers of all colors being grown for seed and cut flowers for the eastern markets. We liked El Centro and its people so well we have spent nine winters there and on the same ranch. There is a large sign on the edge of town which reads El Centro, where the sun spends its winter. It is very dry here; some years they get no rain, and must depend on irrigation. The ten-year winter temperature average is 60. It is also 60 feet below sea level.

Their grain harvest time is in April, so in March we thought about home. We went out to the Pacific coast at San Diego and north to Long Beach and Hollywood where we got on a radio programme, getting a mixmaster as a prize. Then on up to San Francisco where we visited the Golden Gate Park and across the wonderful Golden Gate bridge and on to Santa Rosa and saw the famous Burbank gardens. Then through the redwoods with trees 300 feet high and 15 feet across. What a change from the desert. We followed the Columbia River northeast through the Big Bend wheat country through Spokane, the Crows' Nest Pass and Macleod and home in the middle of April, along with the returning geese and found it was still winter.

Cash Advances Proposals

SPACE in country and terminal elevators is likely to be as badly congested during the new crop year as it was a year previous.

The carryover of wheat will probably be around last year's figure, 480,000,000 bushels, and a substantial crop is likely to be harvested.

There is sure to be a widespread demand for cash advances on the security of farm stored grain. The cash advances through the banks last year did not work out satisfactorily.

Farm organizations have been working on plans for such cash advances but nothing definite has been announced as yet.

Such advances could be made through the Wheat Board; through a financial agency set up by the government, such as the United States' plan provides for; or through grain elevator companies.

There is an aversion among quite a number of grain producers and certain farmer organizations to saddling the Wheat Board with the additional burden of financing farmers. As an alternative it has been suggested that the grain and elevator companies undertake the responsibility.

In any event grain producers will be looking for some set-up to provide cash on the security of farm-stored grain.

F. U. A. District 8 Convention

President Arnold Platt, of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, in addressing the annual convention of district 8 at Forestburg, suggested that members should see to it that more farmers are elected to governments. He said he was not particularly concerned with as to the political party, but candidates who are prepared to "go to bat" for agriculture should be chosen. He dealt with many farm problems including freight rates, grain quotas, etc., and suggested that farm co-operatives such as the Wheat Pool Co-op. Implements should be given support.

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, president of the F. W. U. A., said further talks had been held with the provincial government regarding marketing boards and an exchange of plans had been made. The results will be given to F.U.A. locals and members are asked to study same and advise central office as to their feelings. At the request of the F.W.U.A. a regional library act is to be passed and more libraries provided.

Convention chairmen were: A. B. Falls, of Sedgewick; Cecil Keast, of Viking; and W. R. Hansel, of Gadsby. F.U.A. sub-district chairmen were elected as follows: Stan Perko, of Roundhill; Clarence Jorgenson, of Strome; R. B. Haesloop, of Ohaton; Tom Bruce, of Sedgewick; Erwin Repp, of Stettler, and Glenn Lundy, of Forestburg.

Mrs. Cecil Keast and W. R. Hansel were re-elected as district directors with Mrs. Halletly and Cecil Keast as alternates.

EMPTY POCKETS

A boy walked into his father's office and said: "Hi, Dad — I just dropped in to say hello."

"Too late, son," said Pop, "your mother just dropped in to say hello and she got all my spare cash."

LOWDOWN GUY

A fiery tempered business man wrote the following letter: "Sir, my stenographer being a lady cannot type what I think of you. I being a gentleman can not think it. You, sir, being neither will understand what I mean."

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considered the Jersey show to be the best he had sen at Brandon.

The Brandon cow champion in Jerseys was reserve at Calgary and Edmonton, being nosed out for the highest honors in each case by Enman Designing Dream, an entry from C. D. and J. D. Enman, Wetaskiwin. An Enman entry, Glendowan Boy's Guard, was the grand champion bull at both Calgary and Edmonton, and all the show cattle under two years of age in the Enman herd were sired by him.

Pickard & Clark of Carstairs, dominated the good Holstein classes at both Calgary and Edmonton, winning all the grand championships for the breed. The grand champion bull at both shows was Clyde Hill Classic, but different Pickard & Clark cows went to the top at two exhibitions. At Calgary, it was Gordella Corabelle who received the purple ribbon after winning the cow-in-milk class; she was repeating what she did in 1955. At Edmonton, another cow-in-milk, Treylon Betty Ann Posh, was grand for the Carstairs breeders.

In the Ayrshire breed with big entries at Calgary and not so big at Edmonton, the pioneer herd owned by Richards Brothers, Red Deer, won the two supreme championships at each place.

Sheep and pig breeders were pleased with entries and ringside interest. As in other years, quite a few herd sires and selected females changed hands in the course of the exhibitions, and at least one new sales record was made. On Wednesday evening of the Calgary show, the reserve grand champion Suffolk ram, exhibited by C. R. Stoneman, Morrin, Alberta, sold to D. A. Scholten, Medicine Hat, for \$1,600, a new high for rams in Canada.

Land Clearing in B.C.

By P. W. LUCE

FARMERS around Cloverdale, Chilliwack, Mission City, and a few other districts in the Fraser Valley are now sure that the British Columbia government will help in land-clearing operations on a fairly large scale. The "Farmers' Land-Clearing Assistance Act" has been in operation for more than nine years, but had not been applicable in the lower Fraser Valley. This omission has now been rectified.

How much land will be developed within the next few years is still a matter of conjecture, but it will be considerable. The government will assist with bulldozers, scrapers, blasting powder, wholesale clearing, ditching and diking where necessary. Many wooded sections of farms will disappear and the land turned to crop, something that was economically impossible when the clearing had to be done by the individual farmers.

It is officially estimated that there are 200,000 acres of undeveloped land between Chilliwack and the coast, most of it being on the north side of the Fraser River. This area is about equal to the 200,000 acres now devoted to dairy production, which is the leading business in the valley.

Soil experts figure that from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of these 200,000 acres can be considered as "good", and from 40,000 to 50,000 must rank as "poor". The remaining is classed as "fair", but much of it can be improved by scientific development.

Not all this "good" land will become a permanent agricultural asset. The population of Vancouver, Burnaby, and New Westminster, is increasing so constantly, and the improvement of rural roads is so continuous,

that city men are moving farther and farther out from their daily work, and the demand for country homes is becoming more and more insistent.

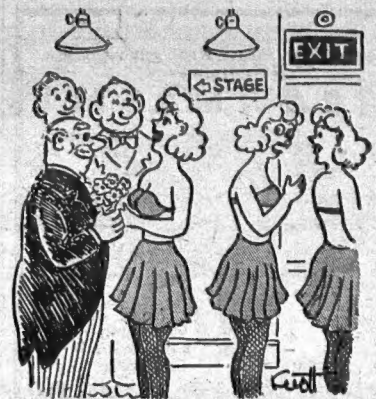
Long-term forecasts are that at least 60,000 acres of good farm land will be turned into homesites before 1975. The owners can not resist the offer of anywhere from \$250 to \$750 for a homesite that measures considerably less than a quarter of an acre.

The government authorities are going into this land-clearing business on a strictly business basis. A farmer is allowed a maximum of \$2,000 new clearing if he is a cash customer, but his maximum is only \$1,000 if he is a credit customer. Terms are 25 per cent cash down, and the balance spread over four years. Any appli-

cant who can't raise that much money is not considered to be a farmer of worth-while substance.

The Coast Vegetable Marketing Board is about to move its plant to a five-acre site in Cloverdale. Traffic congestions and lack of space in Vancouver have been cramping the activities of the organization for some time.

The board has known for quite a while that this shift was bound to come. It bought the Cloverdale site several years ago so as to be ready, and it is in good financial shape. Its present plant on Railway Avenue in Vancouver is considered to be worth nearly \$400,000, and it is going on the market at something like that figure.



"She was brought up on a farm and sure knows how to work the field."

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The Timeliness Factor

The important factor in the growing of sugar beets is that in the culture practice followed, timeliness for each stage is of prime importance. For example any variation in the two-week interval during which time the young beet plants are at their best for thinning would have a serious affect on the yield at the end of the growing season.

Due to the short growing season beets have to be cultivated, thinned, weeded and watered at exactly the right time for maximum production at harvest time, which is also limited.

Canadian Sugar Factory officials however, saw still earlier in the year what might develop because of the

Automation In Sugar Beet Production

By JOE BALLA

DESPITE a serious field labor shortage, Southern Alberta's \$10,000,000-a-year sugar beet industry is pulling itself through in good shape, due largely to the growers' acceptance of a new wonder machine, the mechanical thinner.

This relatively new machine virtually saved the industry this year from almost a 25 per cent cut in the gross take-home pay.


Growers at first were very hesitant on the acceptance of the machine because it did not leave as uniform a stand of beets as did the tedious job of hand labor with the long-handled hoe.

something was done to alleviate the situation.

Dominion immigration and labor departments and the provincial department of agriculture were approached by the growers and the company for assistance in obtaining suitable immigrants from Europe or Japan to work in the beet fields.

Wanted Social Security

W. B. Gruenwald of Coaldale, a director of the beet growers, was sent to Europe to try and recruit suitable labor or at least increase the movement. But when Mr. Gruenwald returned he said: "Economic conditions in Europe have advanced so greatly



Sugar beet thinner in operation. This machine provides "Automation" in the beet growing industry in Southern Alberta.

But as the field labor shortage situation reached its most critical period about the middle of June when thinning operations were in full swing, the growers without hand labor or machines were faced with the problem of either buying a machine or ploughing the beets under.

The majority switched and were still learning to operate the meticulously engineered, but simple to operate, machine when they made a start-line discovery.

They discovered that not only could they master the machine in a short time, but that they were actually making big savings on time, labor and money.

Money-Savers

The saving on money for labor was particularly appealing as every farmer's main interest today is to narrow the gap in the cost-price squeeze. The word spread among the other farmers. Machines were pressed into double duty as the owners loaned them out to neighbors, who were unable to get a machine on short notice.

The tide of battle started to turn slowly in favor of the farmers and western Canada "sweet crop" was saved.

According to many of the growers, interviewed for The Farm and Ranch Review, largest part of the credit for the recovery from the serious labor shortage blow, from which the majority of the 1,600 growers suffered, is due mainly to Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., which issued the contracts for the 38,000 acres of sugar beets planted in Southern Alberta this year.

Early this year sugar company officials and the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers, which is a 100 per cent united voice of the growers, estimated there would be a shortage of 1,000 sugar beet field laborers when thinning time came around in May, unless

during the past few years because of the construction boom that few suitable workers are interested in coming to Canada." No social security did not appeal to the prospective emigrants from Europe.

Sugar company officials and the beet growers in co-operation with the National Employment Service and the Dominion-provincial farm labor committee sent representatives to practically every Indian reservation in Western Canada. About 500 Indians answered the call and were generally accepted as good workers by the growers on a contract basis.

The present permanent hand-labor sugar beet labor force located in Southern Alberta is doing a good job, according to the sugar company officials and the growers, but their numbers are few in comparison to the requirements. Up to 1955 this deficiency in the field labor force has been filled each year by hundreds of immigrants from Europe. In 1955 there was a big slow up on the number of immigrants from Europe. The previous ones served a one-year internship on the farms and then vacated to the cities and industry.

The Timeliness Factor

The important factor in the growing of sugar beets is that in the culture practice followed, timeliness for each stage is of prime importance. For example any variation in the two-week interval during which time the young beet plants are at their best for thinning would have a serious affect on the yield at the end of the growing season.

Due to the short growing season beets have to be cultivated, thinned, weeded and watered at exactly the right time for maximum production at harvest time, which is also limited.

Canadian Sugar Factory officials however, saw still earlier in the year what might develop because of the

labor shortage. Early last winter they made every effort to educate the growers to the use of the machines in thinning operations in a series of sugar beet institute meetings held in every district.

The thinner does the work of about 20 men in equivalent time. Introduced to the beet growers of Southern Alberta in 1951, its use and acceptance has been outstanding and by 1955 there were 145 machines in operation. This year 235 were used, many of which served as many as four farmers. Slightly more than 25 per cent of the crop was machine thinned in 1956. Sugar company officials consider this outstanding in the short space of five years for such a big switch in one stage of a cultural practice.

As far as the majority of the users are concerned the machine has proven itself as both a time and labor-saver and they also feel that the quality and the stand of the beets after machine is equal to that of hand labor.

Sugar Company Helps

To further and promote the use of this mechanical wonder the sugar company has undertaken to finance the machine to the growers on a three-year basis. In addition to helping the farmers purchase the machine, the sugar company doubled its field force for the 1956 thinning period. Totalling 21 men, which included the fieldmen, their assistants and the agricultural superintendents, each man was thoroughly trained in the use and operation of the machine, the majority of which are the rear-mount tractor types.

Another important factor from the grower's point of view is that once the thinner has gone over the beets, additional thinning and weeding can be done by the grower's family with considerably less effort than was required by all-hand labor. As a result the working capacity of each worker has been increased considerably. To be able to operate the thinner efficiently, the grower must have clean land as free from weeds as possible; prepare a firm seed bed and plant approximately seven pounds of decorticated seed to the acre.

Method of Operation

The machine is versatile and also has another use. In place of the eight or sixteen cutting heads used to eliminate the unwanted beets in a row, a spring-time weeder head may be attached. It may be used to advantage before the beets are up to break the crust and remove shallow-rooted weeds. After the beets are up the use of the tiner leaves a more sturdy stand of evenly spaced beets.

Once a field of beets is ready for the thinner, which is when the plants are in the four to six-leaf stage, a count of the plants is made to find the average stand for the field. This is done by counting 100 inches of row in the various sections of the field. Once the stand is determined, the proper cutting head is attached so the desired stand may be left which is approximately 125 beet plants in 100 feet of row of which not more than 20 plants are doubles.

Although uniformity in the beet stands was somewhat lacking when thinned by machine, three and four-year users of the machine have discovered that as long as the beet-containing-inches stand was as near as possible to the desired stand, tonnage average equal to that of hand labor was maintained with little difficulty.

Children who are slow at learning to read and write may be suffering from impairment of sight. A thorough checkup of eyes, ears and general health is available when the child is entering school.

LIVESTOCK

Per capita consumption of meat has risen in Canada from a yearly average of 48 lbs. in the 1950-52 period to 72 lbs. in 1955.

R. K. Bennett, chief livestock marketing, federal department of agriculture: Canada's population is increasing at about half a million persons a year and the per capita beef consumption is 72 lbs. a year. In normal lifetime each person will eat 33 hogs, 8 beef cattle, 10 lambs and 4 calves.

Cattle testing for tuberculosis is proceeding apace in Alberta. The Federal Health of Animals division has a team of veterinary inspectors engaged in the work and Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Alberta's minister of agriculture, reported that over 50,000 animals had been tested up to the beginning of July. Only a handful of reactors turned up.

Grasses alone, adequately fertilized and irrigated, can, with modern methods of livestock feeding, result in the production of 1,000 lbs. of beef an acre. So says J. M. Appleton, of Wallaceburg, Ontario. He stated that with modern self-feeding, silos and hay bunks, one man can look after 500 steers. Mr. Appleton is an outstanding Canadian authority. This information should interest irrigation farmers.

At the American Hereford Congress, says Charlie Leech, assistant secretary of the Canadian Hereford Association at Calgary, Stu Fenton president of the Alberta group, and George Rodanz were having a look at some of the Brahma cross steers after it had been pointed out that flies wouldn't go near them due to their Brahma blood. In reply to a question as to how he liked them, Mr. Rodanz wasn't long in stating "if the flies won't eat them I'll be darned if I will." — Rocky Ford News.

Authorities in the United States believe that choice steers will move up in price from \$1.00 to \$1.50 by October. Later fall markets are more uncertain. Feeder demand looks as though it would be slow and a lot of grass-fed cattle may be rushed to market. Higher-priced corn is likely to discourage feeding. During the first six months of the year there has been a decline of around 12% in the movement of feeder cattle to the corn belt. A drop of at least \$2 on feeder cattle is expected before late fall.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Alex. Johnston, agronomist with the forage crop division of the Lethbridge Experimental farm, is conducting a range grazing experiment at the Stavely, Alberta, sub-station. Here are the results after six years.

Where 12 acres per animal was allowed the ground cover is 21%.

Where 9 acres, the ground cover was 21.8%.

Where 6 acres, 19.7%.

Where 3 acres, 16.2%.

A fair normal covering is 21%. Prolonged heavy use brings serious reduction, with bare soil showing, which will be followed by erosion unless corrected.

A satisfactory rate of grazing as determined by six years at Stavely is about 9 acres per head. But rainfall has been abundant over most of the past 6 years and probably 12 acres per head would be the maximum in a series of dry years.



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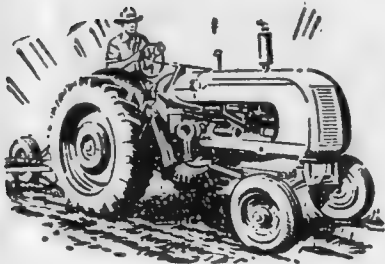
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"Well, well, are you a good little boy?"

"Naw, I'm the kinda little boy my mother doesn't want me to play with."

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64-6

World's Biggest Sheep Station

By L. T. SARDONE

AUSTRALIA possesses something like 127 million sheep, the highest population of any country. She has hundreds of sheep stations or ranches, too, some large, some small. She also possesses Wilgena, and Wilgena is different.

Central Australia is its locale, the Red centre where, though the soil is fertile, grasses and trees can never really prosper. Here, too, the rainfall is low, unpredictable and capricious.

But there is sub-artesian water here, and it is country where the hardy saltbush—good sheep fodder—grows fairly abundantly. It is the only fodder that can survive in the painfully small rainfall, a mean annual average of some six inches.

Here, roughly 600 miles towards the Nulla-arbor Plain, is situated Wilgena, a sheep station of very nearly two million acres, and the largest of any throughout the world.

It carries not one or two sheep to the acre, but 45,000 sheep, or one sheep to every 40 acres. This vast property, owned by the McBrides, has its homestead in the centre, just 450 miles from Adelaide, capital city of South Australia.

Everything about Wilgena is big; the Australian Transcontinental railway passes directly through it, thus supplies are fairly easily obtainable. The station works practically as a self-contained community, maintaining its own garage and engineer shop. It generates its own light and power,

means of mechanized transport. Men who have beaten the problems of lack of fodder, lack of water, and isolation aren't going to be beaten by an 80-mile ride to muster sheep or repair a fence.

At mustering time, with sheep scattered in every part of this huge territory, it would be a two-day ride on horseback even to reach sheep in outlying parts.

These men use a fleet of Italian Lambretta motor-scooters on the job and the dogs, specially trained, ride on the floor of the scooter, jumping on and off as required. Sick sheep are brought in in the same way, on the floor of the scooter, or across the back.

The McBrides use an aircraft to get around this vast property—they have to. It is an Auster 130 h.p., high-wing British monoplane which is serviced and kept in its own hanger at the homestead.

Fencing is another thing they handle in a big way on Wilgena. Not only have the sheep to be kept in, but rabbits, which would destroy the scanty pastures, have to be kept out. So have the dingoes (savage wild dogs) which slaughter sheep in hundreds. Boundary riders, astride their scooters or "tin horses," constantly patrol more than 400 miles of 5-ft.-high vermin-proof fencing, looking for breaks which must be repaired.

Wilgena's sheep are fine, sturdy types, despite the rugged conditions under which they live. They cut about 14 pounds of wool each—well above the Australian average.

At shearing time flocks come in on regular schedule so that home paddocks are not over-crowded with waiting sheep. By now contract shearers have arrived by car and truck. Classing, baling and transport follow in the usual way.

After this, the shorn sheep are spray dipped. They get a thorough spraying in spite of the fact that this part of Australia is remarkably free from pests.

Spraying over, the sheep go to a draining pen until quite dry; they then return to their pastures not to be disturbed for another year.

It takes courage and enterprise to raise flocks in a vast, almost barren expanse previously inhabited only by wandering tribes of aborigines and a few native animals.

But now, all this is changing. Science has come to the desert and made it yield water, while modern transport has conquered space.

In spite of synthetics, the world needs wool, and it is getting some of it—high quality wool—from Wilgena, a desert that has been made to bloom.

THE OLD MEANY

A credit manager phoned a long overdue account and said: "Are you going to pay that account of ours?"

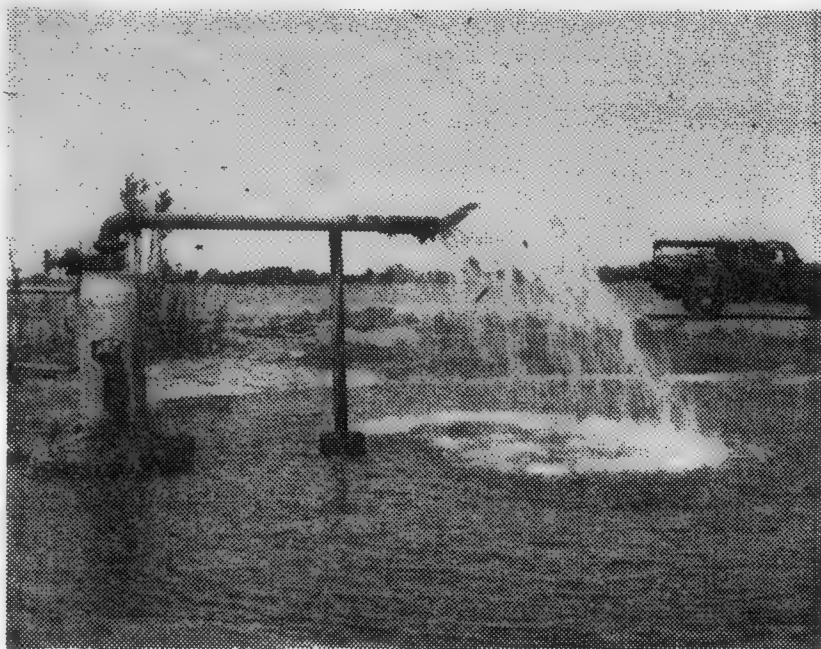
"Not just now, I'm afraid," was the answer.

"If we don't have it by to-morrow," said the credit man, "I'll phone all your other creditors and tell them you paid us."

AN HEREDITARY RIGHT

The judge looked severely at the small, angry, red-faced man who faced him unflinchingly. "I understand," he said, "that you kicked your landlord out of your place and down the stairs. Do you think that was within your right as a tenant?"

"I'll bring my lease in and show you," said the man, "and I'll bet you'll agree with me that anything under the sun that they forgot to prohibit in that lease I had a right to do the first chance I got."



Head of artesian bore at Wilgena, Australia. Water is pumped therefrom to troughs.

and runs its own lengthy internal telephone system connecting up outstations and some wells.

The homestead kiddies receive their schooling by correspondence. Though they long to take a walk to the front gate, they know better than to try. They would starve before they reached it!

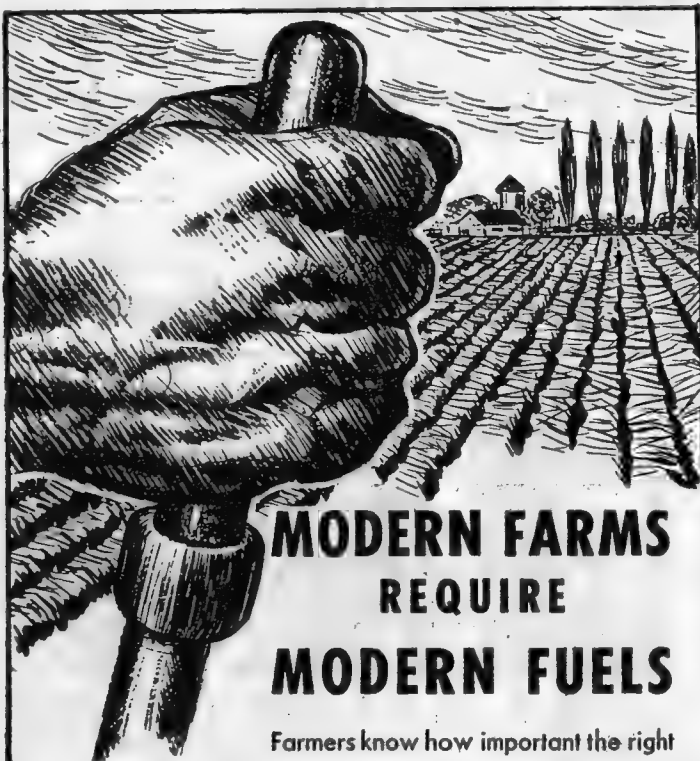
Wilgena is a land of wells, tanks and windmills, for it is the breezes that constantly blow in these wide, open spaces, plus an abundance of pure, cool, life-preserving water from underground that is making the desert yield wool.

Wells, tanks and windmills represent a colossal installation cost, as well as plenty of hard work. Wells are anything from 40 to 200 feet down. One bore had to be driven 500 feet below to tap the sub-artesian water.

From the tanks the water is taken through 80 miles—not feet—of piping into troughs which are constantly cleaned and swept out, assuring the sheep always of clean, fresh water.

But in a property of some three thousand square miles, or one-sixteenth the size of England, there is need for a lot of windmills, a lot of tanks and a lot of pipes. Bringing water to 45,000 thirsty sheep through an intricate reticulation system has been a big job successfully accomplished.

Kelpies and Border Collies are used on Wilgena—and each dog does the work of three men. There are no stockmen here, and the boundary riders and shepherds are mechanized. Probably on no other sheep station in the world are sheep worked without the aid of horses, and entirely by

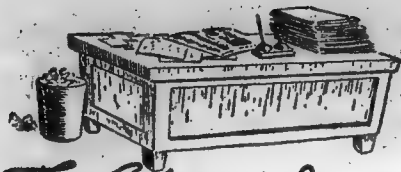


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The Editor's Desk

The closing date for material for The Farm and Ranch Review is the 20th of each month.

The cost of living in Canada rose by 2.1 points during the month of May, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics — better to say "the cost of living high."

Canadians spent \$461,000,000 in smoking in 1954 and \$453,000,000 in 1953. And they say that cigar smoking is an adult version of thumb sucking.

I was in Calgary in 1902 and met Pat Burns at the stockyards. He homesteaded in the early '80's just out of Minnedosa, Man. I am on the same land here that I entered in 1903. —D. D. Roney, Swift Current, Sask.

Wops! The price of bread has risen by 1c. In Calgary a 20-ounce loaf went up from 17c to 18c. Wheat go up? Oh, no! 'Twas freight rates and employees' salaries that went up.

Emil Lorentson, of Bindloss, Alta., in sending in a renewal subscription, mentions that he has been a subscriber of The Farm and Ranch Review for over 40 years. He says he hopes to live until he is 100 years old, and still getting the F. and R. "I don't know how you give so much for so little," he comments.

From Kelowna: "I do not like to miss a single copy of The Farm and Ranch Review."

From Grosse Isle, Manitoba, a subscriber writes: "Enjoy reading this excellent publication. Your articles and editorials are always timely and practical and presented in a direct and forceful style. We enjoy the letters and articles by older residents on local happenings and history, which give your publication a truly western flavor."

A committee on weather control appointed by the U.S. president reported that it is possible to increase rainfall by seeding clouds with silver iodide smoke from generators on the ground. Rain is not actually "made" but the downpour increased where favorable conditions prevail.

BOUNTIFUL NATURE

All that is beautiful in Nature is not put up for sale for money, but offered as a gift.

We are permitted to watch the sun rise and set, the clouds sailing across the sky, the forests and the broad prairies, the glorious sea and the rugged mountains — all without costing a penny.

The birds sing for us free of cost and Nature decks the wilderness at no expense to mankind.

There is no entrance fee to the starlit Hall of the Night.

Simple food, provided by the beneficence of Nature, tastes better to the hungry than food from the most expensive restaurants.

The most expensive things are those that can be well done without.

A Cowboy's Prayer

Lord I've never lived where churches grow.

I loved creation better as it stood. The day you finished it so long ago, And looked upon your work and called it good.

I know that others find you in the light,

That's sifted down through tinted window panes.

And yet I seem to feel you near to-night,

In this dim quiet starlight on the plains.

Lord let me live my life as I've begun, And give me work that's open to the sky.

Make me a partner of the wind and sun,

And I'll not ask a life that's soft nor high.

Let me be easy on the man that's down,

Let me be square and generous with all.

I'm careless, Lord, sometimes when I'm in town,

But never let them say I'm mean or small.

Make me as big and open as the plains,

As honest as the horse between my knees.

Clean as the wind that blows behind the rain,

Free as the hawk that circles down the breeze.

Forgive me, Lord, if sometimes I forget,

You know about the reasons that are hid,

You understand the things that gall and fret,

You know me better than my mother did.

Just keep an eye on all that's done and said,

And right me sometimes when I turn aside.

And guide me on the long dim trail ahead,

That stretches upward toward the Great Divide.

A tribute to one of Canada's greatest ranchers, the late George Graham Ross, Sr., of Aden. This poem was recited by Rev. Malcolm A. Mark of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at the funeral service at Lethbridge.

The loss of fertile soil from the tops of knolls on farms in Western Manitoba, because of erosion, has decreased fertility by about 50%, according to a survey made by the Dominion Experimental farm at Brandon.

On display at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History at Regina is the largest lake trout ever taken in North America. It was caught in a gill net in Lake Athabasca in 1955, weighed 80½ lbs., is 49 inches long with a girth of 40 inches and was estimated to be between 50 and 60 years old.

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Men who think of tomorrow practice moderation today

POULTRY

In the first four months of 1956, 50 million chicks were hatched in Canada, an increase of 14% over the same period last year.

Central and Western Ontario provides a market for 400,000 broilers a week without any difficulty. Four years ago 100,000 broilers a week would swamp the market.

The marketing of turkeys through Canadian processing plants has increased from 18 million lbs. in 1941 to 41 million lbs. in 1955. In addition 10 million lbs. of eviscerated turkey was imported that year.

Specialized poultry raising is growing rapidly in Canada. A farmer who raises 20,000 broilers at a time and handles 3½ crops a year produces 210,000 lbs. of meat.

Stocks of shell eggs in storage in Canada are the lowest since 1950. A similar condition exists in the United States. The overall situation will likely result in fairly high prices to producers during the late summer and early fall. Such is the opinion of A.

D. Davey, chief of the federal poultry marketing service.

B.C. WANTS CHEAPER FEED

THE cost of feed grain is one of the greatest single factors affecting the livelihood of farmers and ranchers in British Columbia. So states C. E. S. Walls, secretary manager of the B.C. Federation of Agriculture. In the 1950-54 period, he states, B.C. farmers had to pay out 58% of their incomes in production costs. The Canadian average is only 36%.

Such being the case the B.C. Federation has been fighting vigorously against freight rate increases and also for a continuation of the federal government's freight assistance policy. There has also been exploratory moves to ascertain if feed grain supplies could be obtained from the surplus producing B.C.-Peace River block and the Creston area. However, it is against Wheat Board regulations to ship grain by rail from those areas.

Mr. Wall stated that court action might upset the Wheat Board's regulations, but it would be costly from a legal standpoint and would probably antagonize prairie grain producers with the result that the \$6.50 a ton federal freight assistance might be lost.

Pellets For Baby Beeves

PELLETS can now be purchased which contain a balanced mixture of ground hay and grain with supplemented feeds added according to the needs of the class of stock to which they are to be fed. If several tons of feed are needed a feeder can have it made up according to a particular formula and pelleted in a desired size.

A feeder who has grown his own feed and has it stored at home probably would not use pellets. If feed must be purchased, the total cost of the delivered pellets should be compared with the cost of chop and hay as well as the extra cost in handling the bulkier feed.

At the Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, Scott, Sask., pellets have been fed as the only feed to calves from weaning to a finished weight of 800 pounds for bulls and 700 pounds for heifers.

During the winter of 1954-55, twelve bull calves were delivered into two lots according to age and weight. Six calves were fed pellets and six were fed chop and hay of a similar composition. Each animal was fed individually and weights were taken each week. The average daily gain from weaning to the finished weight was 2.2 pounds with chop and hay and 2.1 pounds with pellets. The total feed requirements per hundred pounds gain was 630 pounds with chop and hay while 620 pounds of pellets produced the same gain.

At the same time, nine heifers were fed in a similar manner, four on chop and hay and five on pellets. The average daily gain produced by chop and hay was 1.56 pounds and on pellets 1.76 pounds. The total feed consumed per hundred pounds gain averaged 787 pounds for chop and hay and 669 pounds for pellets.

In both methods of feeding the rates of concentrates to hay was two to one and the same mixture was used throughout the test. National Research Council standards, established on a weight requirement basis, were used as a feeding guide.

ROCK SHEEP PAYMENT

Last year an outbreak of "scrapie" in sheep owned by P. J. Rock and Son, of Drumheller, resulted in the destruction of 674 of the Hampshire and Suffolk flocks on that farm. These were outstanding animals and had commanded high prices in sales, particularly in the United States. U.S. valuers were brought in to place a value on the destroyed animals and the figure they arrived at was \$160,000. The sum paid to the owners by the government was \$100,050. In the House of Commons Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, was charged with political favoritism in having the payment made. The minister said he did not know the political affiliations of Mr. Rock, but that the man was one of the world's best sheep breeders and the payment was \$60,000 below the estimated value.

Provincial regulations in Saskatchewan require that before an oil-burning appliance is installed, whether it is a space heater or furnace, the installer must first obtain a permit. Permits may be obtained from the local assistant to the fire commissioner, who may be the fire chief or the municipal secretary-treasurer.

RELIEVED

"I predict the end of the world in fifty million years," said a lecturer.

"How many!" said a frightened voice in the audience.

"Fifty million."

"Oh," said the voice with a sigh of relief, "I thought you said fifteen million."

DAIRYING

Fruit juice is not a substitute for milk in a child's diet. Milk is needed even more than any fruit juices.

A junior 4-year-old Jersey cow in the herd of the Summerland Experimental station has a record of 10,035 lbs. of milk and 570-lbs. of butterfat.

Dairy farmers in coastal areas of British Columbia may have to import hay from Washington state to eke out domestic supplies for the ensuing year.

The British Columbia government has imposed inspection of dairy farms, requiring same to meet a high standard of sanitation. As a result some 200 dairy farms in the Fraser Valley have lost their licenses to ship milk for the fluid trade.

A nation-wide advertising campaign to increase cheese consumption will be launched this coming autumn. This will be one of the most ambitious undertakings the Dairy Farmers of Canada has launched. Cheese is a splendid food. No, ladies, it is not fattening! Dieticians recommend it for a slim figure.

Bessie Abbekerk Lass, a Holstein cow owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pollard, of Chatham, Ontario, has become Canada's champion for lifetime production. This 12-year-old cow produced 134,540 lbs. of milk and 4,803 lbs. of fat for nine consecutive 305-day lactations on official R.O.P. test. The milk production of 53,815 quarts would supply 25 householders with two quarts a day for three years.

Milk For Health and Growth

MILK is a natural food and the best bargain in the food line. It is the most complete food for the human race.

Children supplied with abundance of milk grow up to be strong, healthy, energetic men and women. Milk builds the bones and the muscles.

A single quart of milk the food elements listed below.

Proteins, Nature's body builders, essential for growth and strength and replacement of worn-out tissues.

Carbohydrates, the energy element in natural form. These provide warmth in winter and energy for activity the year around.

Minerals — calcium, phosphate and iron — needed for strong bones and essential for growing children.

Vitamins, to help fight off disease by building health and body resistance. Milk has riboflavin, vitamins A, C and D, thiamine and niacin.

A nation which has not an abundant of milk supply, or neglects to furnish ample quantities for its young people, will surely produce a scrawny, puny and rickety generation.

Each child should have a quart of milk a day and each adult a pint. Older folks need milk to maintain bone structure and healthy bodies.

Dietary specialists recommend milk because it is the perfect food. It is also the best bargain in food today.

British Columbia has produced a grand total of \$3,367,698,429 in mineral wealth to the end of 1954, and is currently producing on the average about \$160,000,000 per year. Early production was of placer gold and coal, but by 1900 the products of metal-mining took a lead which they have never relinquished.

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Los Angeles		\$76.00	\$79.95	\$79.95	\$66.70	\$76.95
Calgary		\$40.25	\$23.95	\$20.20		\$ 9.65
Winnipeg			\$17.95	\$23.80	\$40.25	\$40.25
Toronto		\$47.20	\$56.55	\$64.45	\$76.60	\$76.60
New York		\$66.25	\$75.25	\$83.60	\$97.15	\$97.15

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GOOD GOING:

August 14 - 16.
September 18 - 20.
October 16 - 18.
November 13 - 15.
December 11 - 13.

RETURN LIMITS:

August 25, September 29.
October 27, November 24.
December 22, respectively.

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Along the Western Farm Front

Tests conducted in Kansas since 1952 show that deep tillage with chisels and subsurface sweeps does not add to soil moisture storage.

A shortage of potatoes resulted in booming prices in both Canada and the United States, 12c a lb. being common in deficient areas.

In tests conducted by W. L. Jacobson, of the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, alfalfa was found to be the heaviest user of water. For maximum production 22 inches of water is required.

The export market is important to the agriculture of the United States. That country exports 28% of its wheat, 26% of its cotton, 23% of its tobacco, 10% of its soy beans, 20% of its lard, 12% of its barley and 42% of its tallow.

The Ontario wheat crop this year will be smaller than the 20 million outturn in 1955. The price is around \$1.62 a bushel but the president of the wheat growers' association suggests farmers should hold back their grain for better prices later on.

"Windbreaks for the Peace River Region", publication 973 is a booklet which will find a welcome place on the farm and garden bookshelf. Copies may be obtained without charge from the Experimental Farm, Beaverlodge, Alberta, or Canadian Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Manitoba had 228 Credit Unions with a membership of 56,194 in 1955, according to a recent report covering operations in that year. The increase in unions in 1955 was 18 and in membership 3,944 in 1955. Assets reached over \$15,000,000.

Parkland barley has been licensed as a malting barley and encouraging results have been experienced with Gateway barley, developed by the University of Alberta. A. M. Wilson, Alberta's field crop commissioner, thinks Gateway will do well in some parts of Alberta but Parkland barley should be subject to further tests.

Winter wheat should be sown on well-prepared, summerfallow says J. J. Pittman, agronomist at the Lethbridge Experimental farm. It is less likely to kill on a well-packed seed bed. Phosphate fertilizer should be applied if good results are obtained with spring wheat by so doing. Highest yields are obtained from seeding during the first two weeks of September.

At the Lacombe, Alberta, Experimental Farm, creeping root types of alfalfa wintered with little winter killing and tap-rooted alfalfa suffered severely. The creeping root type Rambler had 3.8% winter kill and two unnamed lines .7% and 12%. Percentage kill of the tap-rooted types: Grimm, 22½%; Rhizoma, 87½%; Ladak, 90.8%; Vernal, 91½%, and Ranger, 99½%.

Canada may produce from 30 to 35 million bushels of flax this year. The United States is likely to have a flax outturn of 45 million bushels. Argentina estimates its crop at 9 million bushels, 43% lower than last year and the smallest flax crop in 39 years. The Canadian flax institute believes there is a fairly good prospect of marketing the Canadian flax crop satisfactorily. There seems to be an expanding outlet for linseed oil.

The University of Manitoba has leased 19,000 acres of oil and gas rights on land it owns, to the Imperial Oil Co. for \$100,000 and \$1 an acre a year.

Grain producers in the prairie provinces will be interested to learn that the Vancouver board of trade has declared the Crow's Nest Pass freight rates on grain to be obsolete and uneconomic and creates a loss to the railways of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year.

Pakistan has asked the United States to establish a food bank in that country of a million tons of rice and wheat to alleviate recurring famines in southeast Asia. East Pakistan is experiencing a famine now, because of the failure of the rice crop and millions are starving while marketeers are getting rich.

About 1¼ million acres was sown to Durum wheat in the west this year, compared with 650,000 acres last year, according to the Catelli Durum Institute. Production may run from 22 to 25 million bushels, compared with 17 million last year. An early harvest is indicated. Most Durum has been sown on well-prepared land and the acreage in the preferred Stewart and Mindum varieties is much higher.

C.P.R. EXPENDITURES

The Canadian Pacific Railway will spend a billion and a half dollars in the next fifteen years to meet the requirements of a Canadian population 21,000,000 people, anticipated in 1970. President N. R. Crump said that \$600 million will be spent on renewing and expanding the existing transportation plant, \$125 million on completing the dieselization program, \$480 million in purchasing freight equipment, \$55 million for communication services, \$22 million for a new ocean liner, \$60 million for the air service and \$10 million for an addition to the Royal York hotel.

TO PREVENT CUTWORMS

The pale western cutworm caused very little damage in Alberta or Saskatchewan this season. A cutworm forecast prepared by L. A. Jacobson and Howard McDonald of the Field Crop Insect Laboratories at Lethbridge and Saskatoon indicates that the cutworm will not be a pest in 1957 except in a few areas in Southern Alberta.

The best preventative method is to leave summerfallowed fields undisturbed through August and the first half of September. Cutworms will not lay their eggs in fields free of weeds and crusted. Livestock should not be allowed to pasture to run on the fields thus protected.

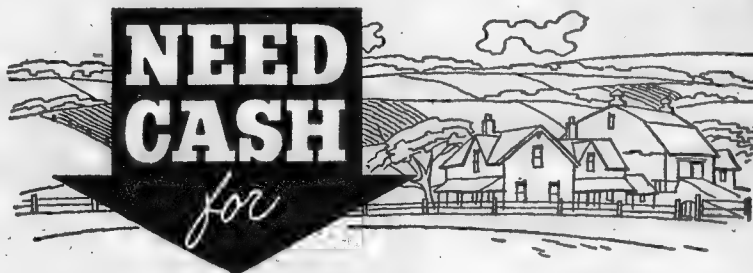
Sales of wheat to India and Egypt by the United States on the basis of local currencies lost substantial markets for Canada. So said George McIvor, chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board in giving evidence before the agricultural committee of the house of commons. In some instances the U.S. extended credit for 40 years, said Mr. McIvor, and the local currencies received had to be spent in the countries which bought the wheat. Mr. McIvor said India had offered to buy Canadian wheat at prices ranging from 20c to 25c below the established market, but the Board thought it was poor business to cut prices with the likelihood that the whole price structure would be destroyed.

Early in the month of May pasture grasses are high in protein, averaging around 20%. At the flowering stage, according to the Swift Current Experimental Station, brome and Russian wild ryegrass dropped to 10.4% and 11.5%, but the wheat grasses were down to 6.6%.

Rt. Hon. James Gardiner, minister of agriculture, told the house of commons that the best way to get rid of wild oats is to summerfallow the land and seed it to fall rye the second week in August. That gets rid of two crops of wild oats, and two more crops when the rye is taken off. "Four crops in fall and spring will clean them (wild oats) out," said the minister. If anyone hasn't tried it he had better do so. It is more successful than any spray yet found."



No trouble with bathing these boys, Jimmie 7½ years, Kenneth 5½ years, Donald 4. Photo by Mrs. Phil Meacham, Carrot River, Sask.



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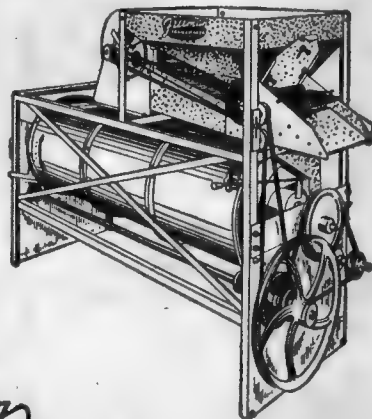
that spraying kills weeds. He also knows that sowing dirty seed will cause weeds to grow.

It took 9,524 box cars to haul the dockage from Western Canada last year. If farmers had cleaned their grain, they would have saved \$1,143,000.00 on freight and there would have been no box car shortage.

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SATURDAYMASSEY-HARRIS-
FERGUSON LTD.**CKRM** RADIO REGINA **980****Alberta Livestock Producers Co-op Report**

THE Alberta Livestock Co-operative Association Ltd. handled 619,825 meat animals during the business year ending May 31 last. The gross cash turnover totalled \$31,198,398.73 and net earnings \$70,865.95.

Included in the livestock handlings were: 135,596 cattle and calves, averaging 2,607 head a week; 407,437 hogs, averaging 8,989 a week; 16,792 sheep and lambs, averaging 322 a week.

This information was given to the delegates attending the annual meeting held in Edmonton early in July. The delegate group represented some 40,000 livestock producers, including 22 shipping associations and membership at large.

Indicating wide representation throughout the Province, officers for the coming year consist of:—

President, C. P. Hayes, Strome.
Vice-President, Carl J. Anderson, Brooks.

Directors:— R. H. Carlyle, Blackfalds; Hugh W. Allen, Hualien; C. D. Lane, Neutral Hills; J. R. Tomlinson, Foisy; Archie Hogg, High River.

The directors' report highly commended George Winkelaar, general manager, and Henry Winkelaar, Edmonton manager, for the efficient way in which they had negotiated hog price arrangements with the packers for the membership associations.

The report welcomed to membership the Ranfurly Livestock Shipping Association, which was recently formed. The A.L.C. is willing to give every possible assistance to new groups desirous of forming local associations.

The board recommended that deferred final payments certificates and allocations to memberships at large be paid for the year ending 1951. It also recommended that redemptions of such should continue to rotate year by year.

Steps were taken to bring in a shipment of Prince Edward Island hogs, but livestock officials of the provincial government stated that such boars could not be accepted as a distinct breed under the Pure-bred Sire policy, and doubted if they would be suitable for Alberta's climatical conditions. However, a pure-bred P.E.I. boar was obtained from an Alberta producer for Hugh Allan and fine, vigorous young pigs resulted therefrom.

Manager's Report

General Manager George Winkelaar reported that cattle prices were generally satisfactory during 1955 until heavy deliveries at the year end dropped the price level. Lower prices in the United States resulted in the importation of some 10,000 good and choice steers between November, 1955, and May, 1956, which effectively lowered prices. Only recently have prices recovered sufficiently to enable feeders to obtain a reasonable margin of profit.

Slaughter from Jan. 1 of this year to June 16 totalled 809,696 head, 8.8% more than last year, for the same period. Alberta slaughter showed a gain of 19.3%, indicating no backlog of cattle. With beef consumption showing every indication of being maintained at high levels, grain-finished butcher cattle should be in a firm position for the balance of the year.

Hog Marketing

Liberal supplies of hogs dropped prices an average of \$6 per cwt. from the previous year. Exports to the U.S.A. averaged 11,000 weekly, as Canada was in an export position, even although prices at St. Paul went as low as \$10 live weight. The Canadian floor price of 18½¢ dressed at

Calgary, was touched for one day only, Jan. 3, and since then prices have been constantly above that figure. Alberta floor prices for Grade A dressed hogs are: \$18.50 per cwt. at Calgary and Edmonton, and \$18.25 at Lethbridge. Imports of hogs from the United States have been prevented by outbreaks of vesicular xen-thema, since Aug., 1952. Were it not for that situation there would have been a fair volume of imports when U.S. prices were at low levels.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs totalled only 145,978 head. This phase of animal production could be profitably increased without affecting the meat trade in general.

There seems to be no indication of liquidation of cattle, breeding stock. Hog production appears to be in at least a temporary decline. Canadian hogs find an outlet in the U.S.A. because of their superior quality.

HOG MARKETING

The subject of a hog-marketing board for Alberta was discussed at length at the annual meeting of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Ltd. Finally a resolution was passed asking the Farmers' Union of Alberta and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture to appoint representatives, along with representatives of the ALC to form a committee to thoroughly investigate the subject.

The Cattle Cycle

The cattle cycle will pass its peak in the not too distant future, maybe next year. So said Harold F. Brymer in an article in the Livestock and Meat situation, published by the United States department of agriculture.

The typical cycle begins with increased demand for breeding stock to expand herds. As cows, heifers and calves are held back, only steers are marketed in large numbers for slaughter. Later, when calves from large breeding herds reach maturity, total slaughter increases and prices break. Declines are sharpest for breeding stock and least for high-grade fed cattle. The producing enterprise becomes relatively unprofitable, more cows are slaughtered and a scramble ensues to expand the feeding business. Ultimately total slaughter decreases and prices turn upward, initiating a new cycle.

The present cycle has gone through many of these stages, states Mr. Brymer. Slaughter of calves has risen 45% and of cows 66%. The breeding business has lost its advantage and feeding has expanded. Prices are away below the 1951 high. Yet the cycle has not turned downward.

Reasons therefor include the unprecedented demand for beef, generally declining prices of feed, less critical financial position of producers in this than previous cycles, and improvement in efficiency which has resulted in amazingly large calf crops relative to the size of the national herd.

But the development of the cycle will come, says Mr. Brymer. It could be next January.

THE FINISH

A family had three sets of twins. The difficulty was what to name them. The first couple were girls and were named Kate and Duplicate.

The second couple were boys and one was named Peter and the other Repeater.

When another pair came along, boys again, one was named Max and the other Climax.

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8:10 a.m., 12:25, 6:40, 10:10 p.m.

Co-Op. Bulletin Board—

7:20 a.m.

Kilocycle Cash Box—

9:00 a.m.

Eaton's Personal Shopper—

10:30 a.m.

Morning Memos—

10:45 a.m.

Live Stock Report—

12:45 p.m.

Call of the Land—

12:50 p.m.

Western Hour—

3:00 p.m.

Radio Playhouse—

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6:15	—	6:20
6:45	—	6:50
7:15	—	7:20
7:45	—	8:00
8:30	—	8:35
9:00	—	9:05
10:00	—	10:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS . . .

4:00	—	4:10
5:45	—	6:10
10:00	—	11:30 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

C F Q C**THE RADIO HUB OF SASK.
SASKATOON**

Amusing Incidents In Ukrainian Life

By WM. GRASIUK

IF variety is the spice of life, then the Canadian Ukrainian pioneers certainly had a very eventful life.

It used to be an unwritten law that the open land facing the homesteader's farmyard was his own for grazing purposes, for fuel needs and for building requirements. Another unwritten law was that whosoever cleared a likely hay meadow of branches, bones and other debris, he and he only could cut hay there. Sometimes unfortunately the two clashed.

Joe Gudzen and his wife cleared and cleaned a small meadow one late spring. Though it was in the vicinity of Neighbor Fred's homestead nothing was said about it. Joe cut the hay with a scythe, raked it, put it up into haystacks and finally brought it home.

Came next summer. It was haying time. By the grapevine route, Joe heard that neighbor Fred encroached upon his hayfield and was cutting grass there. Joe hurried thither. The news was correct. With coat shed and sleeves rolled up Fred was wielding the scythe.

"Uncle," said Joe to the older neighbor, "what are you doing here?"

"What do you think?" said Fred.

"This is my meadow, I cleaned it," said Joe.

"It looks as if it is not far from my gate," was Fred's rejoinder.

"You'd better stop cutting right now," warned Joe.

"Try to stop me," retorted Fred.

So Joe left and Fred kept on cutting. In time the hay was in haystacks. That same night Joe came with a hayrack and hauled it all home. In time Joe and Fred became good friends again.

The nearest railway town was Edmonton and Paul Strohan was taking a lot of pigs there. Now seventy miles is too long a distance to make in one day, so Paul stopped over night at a stopping place north of Chipman. This spot provided feed for horses, water for all and fuel for the never-going-out camp fire. While watering his hogs one jumped out of the wagon box and hurried to the creek. Paul ran after it, but the pig always eluded him. By morning, Paul saw no signs of it. He gave it up for lost. He harnessed his horses to the wagon and proceeded on his way. Hours later a farmer hailed him. "A hog is following you," he said. Paul stopped and got off. Sure enough the prodigal pig was there. With the aid of the friendly farmer it was loaded on the wagon and taken to Edmonton along with its brethren and sisters.

A Practical Joke

Though the local improvement district levied taxes, all the homesteaders had the privilege of working them out by doing roadwork. Most of the farmers availed themselves of this opportunity to save the scarce cash. It is late July and several of the farmers are on the road. Tom Grandwick is there, too. He is an excellent neighbor but he has a mortal horror of snakes. Even the innocuous garter snake gives him the creeps. Sam Hrydiw is there, too. He is the district's practical joker. He knows that Tom detests snakes and that he is a heavy smoker but is short of tobacco that day, so he watches for an opportunity. He sees and kills a garter snake. He rolls it up and puts it in the pocket of his smock. He then hangs the smock on the branch of a tree. He also has a quiet talk with those who brought pouches full of tobacco. The day wears on and Tom

asks first one man then the other for smoke. They are sorry but they, too, are short they say. Tom accosted Sam and asked him for a smoke. "Sure," said Sam, "I have tobacco in my jacket yonder." While the unsuspecting Tom wended innocently toward the hanging smock, Sam could not contain himself longer and burst into suppressed laughter. A shriek that rent the very sky came from the livid Tom. He was clenching his right hand and babbling incoherently. Then he gave a roar. He noticed Sam on the ground rolling with laughter. He made for him. Sam got up with alacrity and beat a hasty retreat. Tom stopped following him. He went to the jug with water. He poured water on his right hand and rubbed it again and again. The interval cooled him. He went back to work still shaky but otherwise his normal good-natured self.

Election Job

The time is winter. There is a meeting and an election of a trustee in the school-house. There are two fairly evenly matched factions. Each one has a continuing trustee on the board. This crucial election saw every eligible voter present. Even the simple, stuttering Jack is there. Prior to his casting his vote he is buttonholed and led outside by one of the opposition. But it seems that Jack has a stubborn streak and is not to be dissuaded. However, he's given some pertinent advice on the mechanics of voting. The poll is closed and the ballots are counted. Some fool has cast an unmarked ballot. Eyes turn on Jack. He was coached thoroughly though.

"Did you vote, Jack?"

"Y-y-y-e-es, I d-d-d-d did."

"Are you sure?"

"Y-y-y-es, I, I, a-a-am."

"F-f-f-o-o-r, for Fr-r-r-ank," Jack stuttered.

"And you put the cross on the ballot paper?"

"No-n-n-o. I m-m-m-marked the cr-cr-cr-cross on the w-w-w-wall like SS-S-S-Steve D-D-D-Durda told me."

"On the wall?" was the surprised query.

"Y-y-y-es, on the w-w-w-wall, that is how he-h-h-h-he t-t-t-told me to d-d-d-do it."

...

We had a cow one year. She would not let anybody milk her but my mother. One day my parents went to Mundare visiting and they intended to stay there overnight. The cow presented a problem to my brother who was to milk her. She simply would not let him do it. Finally in desperation he went to the house and put on mother's blouse, dress and head shawl. The cow saw him coming, mooded good-naturedly and became as docile as a lamb. Evidently she missed seeing my brother's ten-and-a-half-sized boots.

Then there was a settler who while having many admirable characteristics while he was sober had a habit of beating his wife while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. That was during the days when liquor bars flourished.

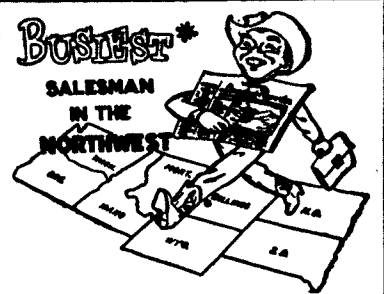
One day he tippled a little too much and came home in an ugly mood. He found everything wrong. Quite obviously he tried to take it out on his wife. His oldest son Mike, who was big and strong for his thirteen years came to his mother's aid. A scuffle ensued and in the process the father received a black eye. It was a real shiner. However, this calmed the old man and he struggled into bed. Next morning Mike decided to make himself scarce before his dad awoke. He knew that the big razor

strop would be put to use for his share in blackening the eye of his old man. Things, however, took a different course. The head of the house awoke with a splitting headache.

"That liquor," he cursed, "that liquor, I'll never touch it again." He looked in the mirror. "Now, how did that happen," he mused aloud, "I don't recall fighting in the bar. I must have fallen some place."

"Nancy," he called to his wife, "did I stumble against some object when I came into the house, and by the way, where is Mike, I bought him the promised mouth organ for raising that runty porker."

Letters from subscribers are always welcome. Quite a few make suggestions, some of which can be carried out. Others are impracticable.



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1:05 p.m.—Farm Market Prices
*1:15 p.m. — Stock Market.

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Old Time Peace River Trails

By ANNE B. WAYWITKE,
Legal, Alberta

THE first white explorer to set foot on the Peace River area of Alberta was Alexander Mackenzie in 1776. Several years later he was followed by David Thompson and then by an increasing number of fur-traders and trappers. In 1898, about a thousand fortune hunters attempted to make their way to the Yukon, but in failing to reach their goal, many of them settled down to establish a home for themselves on the fertile prairies of the north.

But it was not until the early 1900's when the first slow trickle of homesteaders began to make their way across the Swan Hills, or down the Athabasca Trail to the Peace country.



Abandoned Anglican mission house and church at site of first settlement near Peace River.

The fur-traders and the missionaries had made their way across on foot or horse back, but the first real homesteader came with his family and all his worldly possessions. He needed teams and wagons to pull his load and as a consequence found he had to break his own trails.

A group of the earliest settlers was the famous "Bull Outfit", a religious sect who believed they had received word from God to go west. When they banded together there was a total of 27, including men, women and children. They left Toronto on March 16th, 1909, with two carloads of household goods and new and used machinery.

Many of these pioneers are still living in the Peace River country including the Sherk family, the Millars, the Crabbes, the Lossings and the Smiths. On arrival in Edmonton they were joined by the Gaudins and the Drakes and Gordon Sherk of Dakota. They now numbered 31. After making inquiries and holding consultations, they came to the conclusion that they had brought far more than it would be possible to take with them on the trail. They built a shed to store the greater part of the their goods, while a good part of their household effects were sold off by auction. They were advised by those who knew the trail to buy oxen instead of horses, to pull the wagon loads.

Start of the Journey

April 20th saw them ready to leave Edmonton on the first lap of the journey via Athabasca Landing. They did not reach the town of Athabasca until April 27th, driving a string of fifteen teams of oxen, pulling heavily-loaded wagon boxes, three oxen to spare, and a horse and buggy. This part of their journey was compara-

tively easy. The trail was well travelled. It skirted swamps and muskegs, and the wagons rumbled along at a fair pace. There were stopping-places along the way and lights from settlers' homes cast a friendly glow to cheer them on.

Arriving at Athabasca, they were told that they were still too heavily loaded. Transferring 12,000 pounds unto a barge, they made arrangements to ship to Shaw's Point on the west end of Slave Lake. In return they agreed to cut four-foot cordwood to provide fuel for the steam barge. They engaged a half-breed to test the river ice, and finding it still safe, they moved their wagons to the north side of Athabasca river, and on May 1st were ready to begin the second leg of their journey. Spring thawing had

begun in earnest, and the trail to Bald Hill was a mess of snow and mud. The wagon wheels sank into slush up to the hubs, and going got so tough that it took three teams to pull one wagon up a hill.

On May 13th they stopped their teams about 15 miles from Lesser Slave Lake. They set up camp and the men spent two weeks cutting and hauling cordwood, while the women and children rested. It was reported that the trail around the lake was impassable for teams and loaded wagons, so 10,000 lbs. was unpacked and left with 13 men to come by boat. The remaining men drove their teams to Sawridge, a stopping place only two miles from the present town of Slave Lake.

They started out once more, crawling along slowly, hacking their way through thick forests, bumped along the rough boulders that edged the lake shore in many places. Sometimes they travelled in a foot or more of water, with never a glimmer of a friendly light to reassure them on their way. The Lesser Slave Lake is about 80 miles long, so it took them a long time to make the trip around it.

They finally arrived at the boat-landing. This time they cut another 108 cords. At two dollars a cord they managed to pay, not only the freight on their goods, but had a neat sum of money left over.

First Sign of Civilization

On leaving Shaw's Point, they passed through Grouard on the north tip of the lake. Here was the first sign of civilization after the gruelling trip from Sawridge. Grouard at the time was the main gateway to the Peace River country. Most of the trappers bound for the north had passed through the town, as did a great number of Klondykers in the

gold rush of 1898 on their way to the Yukon. The trading companies brought their furs here to be shipped out to Edmonton by barges, via the Athabasca Landing. On the return trips the barges brought in supplies of foodstuffs and clothing. At the height of its greatness in 1912, the population of Grouard numbered about 3,000, including whites, Indians and half-breeds.

At the insistence of Bredin and Cornwall, traders and merchants in the Peace River country, the Provincial Government gave a grant for a wagon road to be built from Peace River Landing to Grouard. And though the road was nothing more than a dim trail through the thick bush, yet there were five bridges of a sort, spanning some of the rivers. Travel was a little faster from Grouard and the freighting teams made from 15 to 20 miles a day. They reached Dunvegan on the Peace on the 4th of July. Here they found that the ferry had broken loose the day before, and was now under repair. It was not till the evening of the following day, the ferry having been repaired, that they had their goods transferred to the opposite side of the river. Leaving the ferry, the teams climbed the long hill overlooking the Spirit River country. Here they saw many signs of settlers, and field-patches, breaking the green expanse of the prairies. Sitting astride the Dunvegan Trail was the Shaftesbury Settlement and Mission of the Anglican Church. Here the travellers paused to admire the wonderful gardens and the fields of wheat, oats and barley.

But their destination was Beaver Lodge, so once more, over bad trails, and through mud-holes, they continued, arriving at Lake Saskatoon on the 14th of July. They set up camps at Spruce Canyon and spent the following week surveying the country, before deciding on their separate locations.

Almost three months and five hundred miles later, the "Bull Outfit" was ready to settle down and call this home.

The Influx of Settlers

This was the vanguard, soon to be followed by many more. They kept on coming, some on foot, some on horseback, but more and more came in driving their teams of oxen or horses. Their wagons bumped along corduroy roads, wallowing through seas of mud after a rain, wheels jerking over winter trails, following frozen lakes and rivers wherever possible. They had to take the chance of being able to find enough feed at the stopping-places. They had to brave the freezing temperatures, the biting winds, and the swirling snowstorms on the trail. At the end of each weary day they lay themselves down, and wondered far into the night whether the end of the trail would justify their hopes and faith.

In the winter of 1909, a company formed of 26 homesteaders bound themselves to pay \$25 per member to freight a threshing machine and a steam engine from Edmonton via Athabasca. They travelled on ice over the Athabasca River to Mirror Landing, and from there down the frozen Lesser Slave River to Sawridge. The trip across the Lesser Slave Lake brought them to Grouard, but the remainder of the way was a grueling trip over land to Sturgeon Lake and from there, over land again, to Beaver Lodge. The trek took 32 days in all.

This was the first threshing outfit of the north, and was pulled from one homestead to the other by several teams of oxen, over rough trails, beginning just west of Sexsmith and

ending at Beaver Lodge. The threshing season began in September and did not end till mid-December, and the rate was a straight twenty-five cents a sack.

Three years later, the Beaver Lodge Industrial Company sold out to Mr. Trelle of Dawson Creek. That same year Gordon Sherk of the "Bull Outfit" freighted a Case separator, weighing 93,000 pounds over the newly-opened Edson Trail with oxen. And John Walton brought in a steam engine from Edson weighing 110,000 pounds. What a sight it must have been to see those huge mammoths pulled along by oxen, treading their way along the wintry trail, across those hills, from Edson!

This is the first of two articles on Peace River Trails. The second article will appear in the September issue.

Sunflowers For Ensilage

By GORDON McLAREN, Pipestone
FORTY years ago in 1916 the Montana Experimental Station at Bozeman, Montana, used Giant Russian Sunflowers for ensilage, for their dairy herd. They also ran green cut sunflowers through a cutting box and used the cut feed as a soiling crop during the fall months.

Within a few years all the Experimental farms and stations in Canada, and the Northern Great Plains in the United States tested sunflowers for ensilage. Many farmers did the same, and these tests were all satisfactory.

The reason why this crop never came into general use in the Prairie provinces were: (a) Farmers did not have silos or power; (b) there was no field machinery on the market to harvest the sunflowers except for binders."

Today every farmer has power, using the row crop attachments will put sunflower ensilage into a silo without any manual labor.

In 1956 there is one reason why sunflowers cannot be used for ensilage, the seed of the one variety useful ensilage (the Russian Giant) is not sold by Western seedsmen.

Why use sunflowers for ensilage?

(a) Ensilage today is a must for live stock farmers in districts where the supply of hay is limited. (b) Sunflowers can be grown over a wide extent of territory where the season is too short to grow corn. (c) Yields of 8 to 23 tons per acre can be secured.

Live stock farmers who have not a good supply of grass to make hay or grass ensilage are strongly urged to try a few acres of Russian sunflowers for ensilage in 1957. Put the ensilage in a bunker silo, and sow the crop on fallow. Seed can be secured from Eastern seedsmen.

Here are some other uses for sunflowers: (a) The dried stalks make excellent kindling. (b) A few rows around the farm garden left standing over winter will drift snow over the garden to supply needed moisture. (c) Sunflower seed makes splendid turkey feed. The turkeys will do the harvesting if you grow the short stalked varieties.

In 1933 we sowed three acres of Russian Giant sunflowers for ensilage. We did not need them, so we cut the crop planning to burn the dried stalks in the spring. Part of the same field was grass used as winter pasture for horses. About October 15th, there was still plenty of green grass in the field, but the horses started to eat the sunflower stalks. They kept at the job all winter, and in the spring, there were no sunflower stalks left.

Where Lies The Blame?

ROY W. MILNER, transport controller, started a rare tooraloo in, giving evidence before the agricultural committee of the house of commons. He said he had asked the Canadian Pacific Railway for more box cars for farmers' grain, between the critical period March 15 to April 30, and had been turned down.

Mr. Milner's job has been to speed up the movement of grain and direct cars where needed, in accordance with Whea Board requirements. He told the commission that his job was in some ways an impossible one and he would resign at the year's end, continuing with the board of grain commissioners.

The C. P. R. came back fighting. R. A. Emerson, vice-president of operation and maintenance, told the committee the trouble rested with the grain companies' failure to unload cars expeditiously at their terminals. He accused the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool as being particularly dilatory in this respect, and said it favored the Canadian National Railways in unloading cars faster for that railway than it did for the C.P.R. He said allocation of cars between elevators at shipping points is made in accordance with shipping instructions to the C.P.R. by the Wheat Board.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool denied Mr. Emerson's accusations.

The railways have intimated that they are planning on the imposition of demurrage on unloaded grain cars at terminals. Demurrage charges are \$3 a car for the first two days, \$5 for the third and fourth day and \$7 thereafter.

Dawson Creek Credit Union

(Wheat Pool Budget)

THE Lakeview Credit Union of Dawson Creek, B.C., is the largest community credit union on the North American continent. It has total assets of almost \$2 million. It is housed in its own new two-storey business block in Dawson Creek and has branch offices in several surrounding communities.

It is only a few years since Einer Gundarson, who still heads the Union, and several neighboring farmers met at his home to start the ball rolling. Proceedings were held up because there were not enough present to obtain a charter. A hasty trip was made to bring in another neighbor and the charter was completed. The Lakeview Credit Union was launched with a capital of \$35.00.

In the succeeding 15 years it has grown and flourished, financing much of the development in the B.C. Block both in town and country. It is now several years since it celebrated the repayment of its chequing system and furnishes the entire banking service for hundreds of members.

Farm co-operatives in the United States have a membership of 7.6 million.

The Wheat Board has decided against permitting elevator companies to use off-site storage during the new crop year, commenced Aug. 1st. In past year empty buildings, warehouses, skating and curling rinks, etc., have been used for storing grain.

The Canadian Wheat Board is opening an office in Rotterdam, Holland, which will be in charge of C. C. Boxer, who has been the Board's representative at Washington, D.C. The Washington office will be closed and the Board's interests in the American capital will be taken over by Dr. W. C. Hopper, agricultural counsellor, Canadian embassy.

NEW POOL ELEVATOR

The Alberta Wheat Pool recently opened a new 80,000-bushel elevator at Vulcan. Sam Brown, delegate, as master of ceremonies and Mayor Richardson officially opened the new elevator. About 150 Pool members were present and the first load of grain was delivered by Hugh Baden, earliest Pool member in the district, while the second load was delivered by Elwood Myers, the newest member. Herb Bender is the new agent.

After the official opening the crowd reassembled in the Legion Hall where greetings were brought from several farm organizations and short talks given. Amongst those speaking were Mrs. Olive Douglass, provincial vice-president of the F.W.U.A.; Douglas Galbraith, sub-district director of the F.U.A.; Ed. Carlson, Reeve of the Vulcan County; Wayne Cutforth, president of the Vulcan 4-H Wheat Club; and Ray Bell, Wheat Pool director for the district.

Douglas Galbraith, sub-district director for the F.U.A., brought greetings to the Pool members from his organization. During his brief address he made these remarks:

"Until such time, as farmers, realize that every section of our movement is important, that each one must be fully supported, and that all must be firmly united, we cannot be effective. It is not enough that some of us support our Wheat Pool, some of us belong to our Farm Union and others patronize our consumer co-operatives. We must all support all of our movement, molding the policies of each section on identical lines and presenting our views in a united voice. So long as we approach governments in separate groups asking for separate things our response will be 'Go home, boys, and make up your minds what you want!'"

U.S. SOIL BANK PLAN

Probably half a billion dollars will go to United States farmers under the soil bank plan adopted by the government of that nation. Those who are entitled to grants under the plan are producers of basic crops — wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts. Grants will be made on the value of the average annual production on the acreage taken out of cropping and payments will be at the rate of 90c a bus. for corn, \$1.20 for wheat, 15c a lb. for cotton, and so on.

The checking up is done by county committees, composed of farmers. Sometimes an aerial photo is taken. Payments can go as high as \$50 an acre for land being taken out of crops. Some consideration is given for land taken out of crops, other than the basic ones previously mentioned, and planted to soil conservation grasses and trees.

In addition to the soil bank grants, the government floor price policy is expected to entail the expenditure of \$500,000,000 of federal money. The U.S. treasury is expected to pay out something like a billion dollars on behalf of the nation's farmers this crop year.

Jonathan Wheatley, age 61, of Chancellor, died in the Bassano hospital. He was for many years president of the Alberta Municipal Association, Alberta Wheat Pool delegate, and prominent in many farmer organizations.

The Alberta Wheat Pool discovered that the oldest living man to join the organization is James Murray, age 101, now living retired at the the Pacific coast. He farmed at Hazeldean and joined the Wheat Pool in 1923. Since he retired from farming he cashed in his Pool reserves. His nephew, also a farmer, is old enough to cash in his reserves.

The ALBERTA WHEAT POOL makes available

Bursaries And Scholarships

To assist rural students to attend the University of Alberta.

H. W. Wood Memorial Bursaries

To assist farm boys and girls to attend the provincial Schools of Agriculture.

AND SUPPORTS

The 4-H Club Program

Conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the development of farm youth.

Farm Young People's Week

Held annually at the University of Alberta for young farm people between the ages of 16 and 26.

The Short Course In Leadership Techniques

Held annually at the Banff School of Fine Arts for young men and women from rural communities.

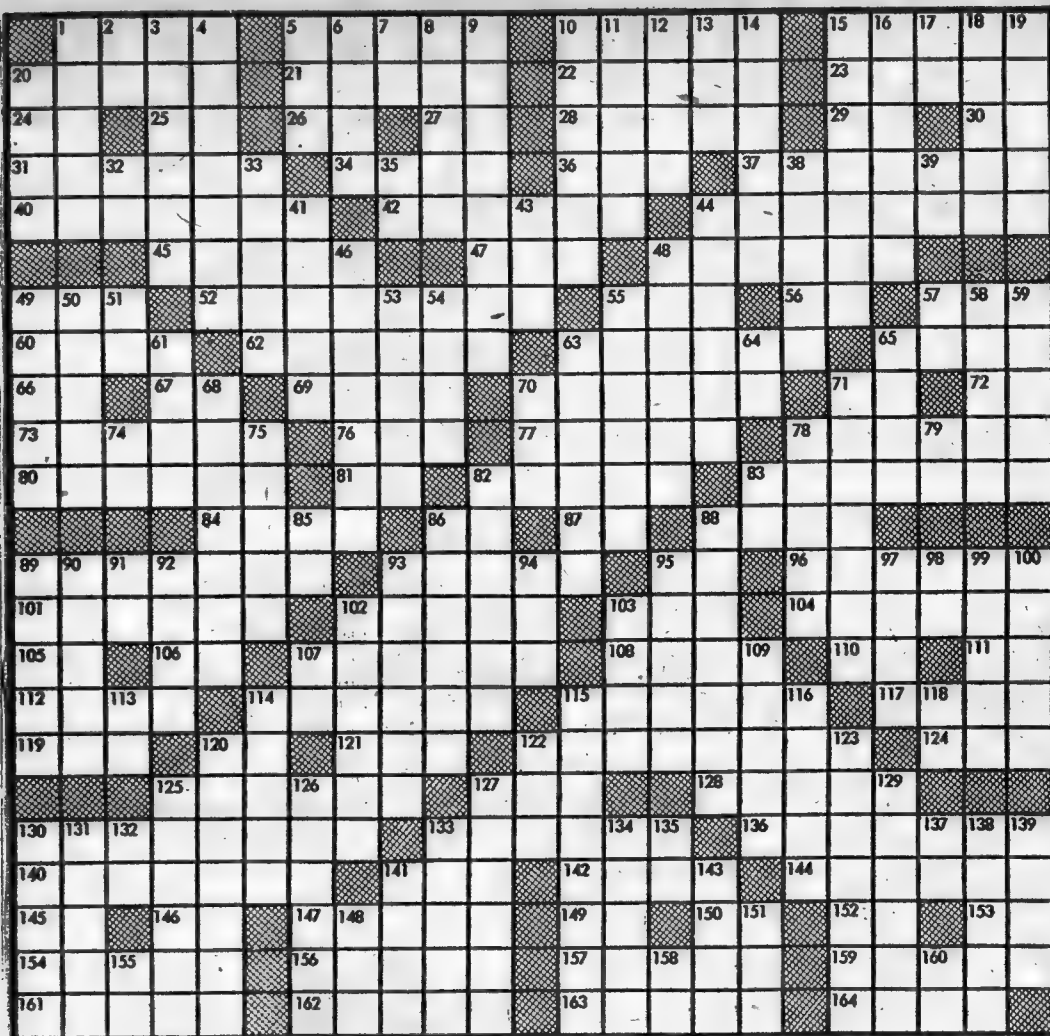
TO PROVIDE



for
ALBERTA'S FUTURE

The Alberta Wheat Pool is vitally interested in the education and training of Alberta's youth — the Farm Leaders of Tomorrow.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Went fast
5 Bog
10 Sullies
15 Swiss measure
20 Large stake
21 Singing voice
22 Samoan bowl for kava
23 Balance
24 Naga Hills
25 Four
26 Old pronoun
27 Artificial language
28 Movie award
29 Conjunction
30 New Zealand native fort
31 Large bird
34 Body of water
36 The turmeric
37 Harassed
40 Showered rain and snow
42 Religious songs
44 Part of a fortification (pl.)
45 The number ten
47 Footlike part
48 Washed in clear water
49 Knock
52 Quality of being certain
55 Through
56 Man's nickname
57 Suitable
60 German river
62 Term of holding
63 Quiet
65 Talon
66 Exist
67 Symbol for iridium
69 Covers with turf
70 To stint
71 River of Italy
72 Kind of palm
73 Beetle
76 Golf mound
77 Rub out
78 Objective
80 Water bottle
81 Plural ending
82 Cogs
83 Birds
84 American Indians
86 A direction
87 Pronoun
88 Immense
89 Wrinkles
93 Makes noise like sheep
95 Perform
96 Hydrophobia
101 Ransom
102 Indifferent
103 Male turkey
104 Make possible
105 Symbol for alabamine
106 Rupees (abbr.)
107 Rasped
108 Tune
110 Symbol for tantalum
111 Preposition
112 Refuse to approve
114 Removed obnoxious plants
115 King's son
117 Meadows
119 Tree
120 Symbol for cerium
121 Roman bronze
122 Appeased
124 An enzyme
125 Evades
127 Edible seed
128 A lemur
130 The evening star
133 Deep ravine
136 Disposed to laugh
140 Forwards
141 Dawn goddess
142 Domestic
144 Simpler
145 State (abbr.)
146 West Indies
147 Upper house of French Parliament
149 Land measure
150 City of Chaldea
152 Baronet (abbr.)
153 Roman number
154 Short jackets
156 Lift spirits of
157 Indian tent
159 Dike
161 Halter
162 Oldest of Dravidian languages
163 Prepares for print
164 Of a period of time
4 Consecrates
5 Pig pen
6 To cry
7 Article
8 Philippine Moslems
9 Falling down of an internal organ in body
10 Atmospheric disturbances
11 Fertile spots in desert
12 Peruvian Indian
13 African worm which infests eye
14 Camel driver in India
15 Wore ostentatiously
16 Hot
17 Sloth
18 Tree
19 Perforated ornaments
20 Pouches
32 A direction
33 To divide a pack of cards again
35 Overprint (abbr.)
38 Native of the central Caucasus
39 Hawaiian hawk
41 Challenges
43 French plural article
44 Galley with two banks of oars
46 Signifies
48 Zest
49 Old stringed instrument
50 Feminine name
51 Hebrew letter
53 Kind of painting (pl.)
54 Irish-Gaelic
55 Corsair
57 Mulberry
58 Solar disk
59 Ribs
61 Feminine name
63 Propellers
64 Notary Public (abbr.)
65 Part of apple
68 Declines
70 Observe
71 Elaborate spectacle
74 Argentinum (abbr.)
75 Juniperlike desert shrub
78 River of Ecuador
79 Depart
82 Tantalized
83 Bronze coin of China
85 Plural ending
86 Reprimands
88 Pertaining to man as a class of creatures
89 Desire
90 Resist authority
91 Edition (abbr.)
92 Aircraft
93 Part of knife (pl.)
94 Man's nickname
95 Kind of architecture
97 Ancient Semitic deity
98 In bond (abbr.)
99 Man's name
100 Intelligence
102 Snaps
103 Book palm
107 Earth goddess
109 Stage player
113 Symbol for thulium
114 Eerie
115 Chum
116 Uncanny
118 Babylonian god
120 Treasure
122 Writing implement
123 Cripple
125 Deposits eggs, as salmon
126 Reddish brown
127 Delicate shade
129 Close relative
130 Hut
131 Growing out
132 A direction
133 Raccoon-like mammal
134 Rowed
135 Symbol for nickel
137 Prefix: twice
138 Even
139 Great Lake
141 Hindu charitable gift
143 Piece for two
148 Guido's high note
151 Thing in law
155 On account (abbr.)
159 Philippine Islands (abbr.)
160 Volunteer artillery (abbr.)

DOWN

- 1 Reel
2 3.1416
3 Struck out

Rangemen's Dinner

By THE EDITOR

WENT to the rangemen's dinner put on during Stampede Week by the Canadian Pacific Railway, with G. E. Main, general manager of the prairie division, in the "saddle".

Sat with Miriam Green Ellis, famous western agricultural writer and an old tillicum of mine. On the other side was Pete Smith, an old cowboy friend whom I had not seen since I was a young feller in Brooks. Pete came from Texas to Alberta in 1904. He's a prosperous rancher in the Eyremore district now.

Met Jack Thomas, noted character with the old Circle ranch in the ancient days. Jack has a big farm layout of Patricia, is married, has a family and is quite a citizen now. We had many a laugh over the happy days of yore. Did not get to see Bill Whitney, another former Circle rider, but he was there.

There was quite a bit of talking from the head table, Harold Long introducing "Bob" Dinning who can tell tall tales of the pioneer days. Bob also warned the cattlemen against higher freight-rate costs, saying such is going to narrow the eastern market. Labor is getting too much of the pie, he said. He also thought old-time stampedes had more color and the riders did not have to stick on the saddle for only 10 seconds.

Alberta's Heut.-governor, Jack Bowlen, an old cattle and horse rancher (he even apologized for having run a band of sheep) made quite a nice talk. Jack's happiest days were on the range and he says he is going back when his present job is through.

Joe Hazlett, 1893, rider for the McHugh outfit on the Bow-river, was at the head table and so Frank Collicutt, 1890, who worked for Pat Burns and later built up the famous Willow Spring Herefords.

Saw Mayor Davis, of Fort Macleod; Norman Grier and a lot of other old-timers. Missed a bunch who have gone to the rangemen's happy hunting grounds — Charlie Park, Baldy Buck, George Emmerson, Jim Pierce, Harry Bredin, Hank Smith, Jim McGarry, Sam Howe, Bill Krebs, Bill Caldwell, Rod McLeay, Paul Ryckman, Charlie McKinnon, Billy Playfair, Norman Stafford, Mike Stapleton, Happy Jackson, all of whom I knew. Pete Smith told me Irish Bill McCarragher is still going strong, also Scotty Porteous, factotum for George Emmerson.

'Twas quite an affair but Ron Deyell, manager of the Palliser, served CHICKEN. Who wants to eat that critter when there's lot of good Alberta beef.

FIRST HOMESTEADER

John S. Sanderson was the first homesteader in the prairie provinces of Western Canada. On July 2, 1872, he filed on the northwest quarter of sec. 35, tp. 12, range 7, which is 6 miles north of the present city of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. A cairn now marks the homestead which is being farmed by a son of the pioneer.

Net agricultural production of Western Europe, according to the Searle "World of Wheat", stood at 25% above the pre-war average in 1955, while the population increased but 14%. The degree of food sufficiency there increased from 68% to 75%. But Western Europe will continue to be a large scale importer of food and feedstuffs in the years ahead.

Solution On Page 31

An Okanagan Pioneer

By EDYTHE MARCH

HENRY James Blurton was born in the town of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, in the year 1873. He was the only child of John and Frances Blurton. His father was assistant superintendent at the London Post Office, for a time, but passed away while Henry was a small boy.

Henry, later on became familiarly known as "Harry" to all his friends and acquaintances received his education at St. Edward's College, West Malvern, Worcestershire, finishing off at St. Peters school, Eaton Square, London, S.W.

He left England's shore for Calgary in the year 1889, preferring Canada to Australia, where his uncle had promised to buy him a sheep ranch, but nothing if he came to Canada. He hoped to make his fortune in the new country. While at Calgary, he became very ill with rheumatic fever in the year 1892. The doctor wrote his mother that he was not expected to recover so she sailed from England to be with her son. She had been a widow for several years.

She travelled by way of the United States to Calgary only to find her son had left there to go to B.C., so she followed him.

Harry had homesteaded in the Salmon River Valley. It had been given the name because, when the salmon spawned, they were so thick it was said a person could walk across the river on their backs. He had nothing but a tent to live in when he learned of his mother's arrival. The few scattered pioneers gathered together and built a shack. My grandmother (Harry's mother) was one of the first two women to arrive in Salmon River Valley. Harry and his mother lived there till the following spring when she remarried, moving to the Mara district. Henry traded his homestead to his chum J. Kneller for the large amount of seventy-five cents (75c). This was probably just to make it legal. Jabe was his chum and still lives in Vernon at the age of eighty-five, moving there several years ago, after retiring from the farm. Horses at that time could be bought from the Indians for from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents.

Harry started trapping furs that first winter and kept on for the greater part of his life. When he felt he was too old to travel the mountains in winter he got a trader's license. It is hard for a man to quit doing the work he loves.

Harry homesteaded land at Mara in 1899. When the United Farmers of B.C. were organized he joined them. He organized the Mara Lake Local U.F.B.C. and was sec.-treasurer during the whole time of their existence. He was delegate at all U.F.B.C. conventions held in Victoria, Vancouver and Vernon.

Big Game Hunter

He was a big game guide and hunter for several years. He was in the Lilloet and Chilcotin country as early as 1893, and in the Bridge River country in 1895. There he killed his first grizzly bear. He hunted mountain goat and the big horn sheep and became well acquainted with Billy Mason, another big game guide who was well known in the district.

He was appointed honorary game warden in 1908, and in 1910 was placed on permanent patrol work over a large district extending south to the United States boundary line. In 1914 he was transferred to Lilloet during the P.G.E. construction. His district was from Squamish on the coast, north to the Upper Chilcotin.

Excerpts from one of his reports reads as follows:

"March 1st — On patrol at Bridge River. (Each day has its own report.)"

"March 11th—Raining all day. I saw three mountain sheep ewes this afternoon from Hanson's house on the hill near Lebrings.

"March 12—Left Hanson's on snowshoes and managed to travel over the Mission Mountain down to Seaton Lake. Had to leave my pack behind with traps, clothes and two lynx skins belonging to the government.

"March 18th—Left Lilloet on patrol and had a lift in a motor car up the Fraser Valley and through the Marble Canyon to Hat Creek. Plenty of snow still on the ground in Marble Canyon.

"March 19th — Left Robertson's Ranch, Hat Creek and patrolled down the creek to Cole McDonald's 12-Mile House, Caribou Road.



Harry Blurton as a young man.

"March 21st — On patrol at Ashcroft.

"March 27th — On patrol at Lytton.

"March 30th—On patrol at Lilloet."

Mountain Man

Harry entered for and passed his examination as assistant forest ranger in 1918. In relation to his game and forest work, he received a letter from relatives in Stourbridge pointing out the queer fact that he should be in a new country in charge of such work when several hundred years ago his ancestors had borne the title of "The Royal Axebearers to the King" in Sherwood Forest.

Harry became known as a "mountain man" after hearing the marmot's whistle and the porcupine sing when he was in the mountains west of Revelstoke. According to the Chilcotin Indian standards one is not a "mountain man" till you have heard both of these. He wrote poetry and had a book of poems written titled "Rhymes of a Mountain Man". Hence the use of the title. He was called the poet laureate of the miners, being well known both at the coast and in the interior of B.C. for his mining interests. He won the first prize for five years at the Vancouver Exhibition with his rock collection, then quit to give someone else a chance.

He wrote these lines titled "The Prospector" in 1941 and often sang them at gatherings, accompanying himself on the banjo:

"I wander o'er the grassy hillside,
I search along the noisy brook;
I travel on the mountain goat trails
And everywhere for gold I look."
There are five verses to the song

and probably many folk have heard them or read them.

Harry was an expert photographer, taking pictures far back in the mountains where perhaps no one else has been even yet. Many of his trapping scenes, live wild animals and B.C. mountains and lakes were shown at the Wembley Exhibition in England in connection with the Canadian fur exhibit.

He showed mining specimens and gave exhibits with his violet ray and geiger counter outfit at Vernon Exhibitions. He wrote a booklet, "Mining Possibilities of the Okanagan Valley", including excerpts from mining reports dating back to 1895. He had great faith in future mining possibilities in the Okanagan Valley and district and had many claims staked out there and in different parts of B.C. He had the only known complete set of mining reports from 1895 to the present and took great pride in them. These, unfortunately, were found missing after his death, except for the 1895 and 1950 reports.

He wrote several letters to Princess Elizabeth and also after she became Queen and took great pride in her replies. He also spoke to her on her Canadian tour.

With his passing another colorful pioneer of the Okanagan is missed with his songs and stories of the early days. Of shooting the grizzlies with

both gun and camera, hunting the mountain sheep, prospecting the hills, but never lonely as some people are. Harry did not like the cities, preferring the mountains always.

I have written these following lines to him in remembrance:

The Man of the Mountains has passed away,

He closed his eyes in rest today.

And now the trails will no longer hold The Man of the Mountains, he, too,

grew old.

Yet his spirit shall soar o'er the eagle's nest;

The white capped mountains shall now be his rest.

He will once more follow the moose and the bear

But they will not know of his presence there,

Perhaps he will follow the wild goose wing;

Tread Nature's green carpet where crickets sing;

His spirit will soar where he once firmly trod

Though now his body lies under the sod.



CUT FEED COSTS 20%

WITH THE ORIGINAL "Little Britches" KRUMPER KRACKER—Stop wasteful feedings of whole grain. Low-cost "Little Britches" Krumper Kracker genuinely roller crimps any grain; makes 4 bu. do feeding work of five. Pays for itself quickly, 16 times. Write for free literature, samples and prices.

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Always Dependable

C-I-L AMMUNITION



Aunt Sal Suggests

Combine vegetables with vinegar,

Add sugar, salt and spice,

You have a food called pickles . . .

A food we all count "nice".

BECAUSE your letters tell me so, I know that pickling is a favorite project in your homes, and about this time of year the heady aroma of vinegar and spices wafts out from the kitchens across the land. I decided to give you the pickle recipes you've asked for earlier this year. And although I tried to get real stern with you and declared I was not going to repeat certain favored pickled pets, my heart melted and I will include my three favorites again.

We'll start off with the dill pickles. In the past thirty years I suppose I have tried out about ten different types of dills, but three years back I discovered what I counted "the best yet", so no more shopping around. Dozens and dozens of you wrote in that you agree with me. Of course there are others who don't and that's your privilege. Anyway here they are making another bow before the footlights.

Cold Water Tap Dill Pickles

Place sprigs of dill in bottom of clean quart jars or add 4 drops of oil of dill or 2 tsps. dill seed. Pack jar with small, firm cukes, then add these: 2 tsps. salt, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 clove garlic (if you like it, I don't), ½ cup white vinegar. Then fill to top with cold water from the tap or

the well. These are good enough to eat in two weeks, although I generally wait longer.

Sweet, Sliced Dill Pickles: — The opinion seems very divided on this pickle. Some laud them to the house-tops, while others just don't like them at all. At our house we like 'em a lot so I intend to make a batch again this year.

For 12 unpeeled small, firm, sliced cukes you allow a brine in this proportion: 1 cup coarse salt to 16 cups water. Leave in this brine for two hours. Meanwhile make this syrup: 1½ pts. white vinegar, 1½ lbs. white sugar, 1 tsp. tumeric, 1 tsp. celery seed, 1 tsp. mustard seed, 2 tsps. dill seed (or a sprig of fresh dill in each jar). Boil this syrup about five minutes then add the drained cuke slices. Simmer five minutes more then place in sterile jars and seal.

Green Tomato Hot Dog Relish again wins top billing in my books for the simple reason that I cannot find another relish easier to make and easier to eat. Wash and cut up these very fine or put through food chopper: 3 qts. green tomatoes, 1 head cauliflower, 5 cukes, 6 large onions, 3 green peppers and one red pepper. Mix in ¼ cup coarse salt and let stand closely covered over night. Next day add a quart of cold water, stir, rinse and drain. Add to mixture 3 peeled, chopped apples, also these: 4 cups white sugar, 4 cups white vinegar, ¼ tsp. cayenne, 2 tsps. celery seed, 3 tsps. mustard seed, 1 tsp. tumeric and 1½ tsps. salt. Stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved then continue boiling gently until thickened. About two hours.

I'm feeling very lazy today and my thoughts keep jumping ahead to tomorrow when Oscar and my granddaughter Frances and I start forth on a little holiday jaunt. But my New England conscience keeps reminding me of all the things I must do before I can feel that I have earned that holiday. And the thing closest at hand is to finish up this little pickle chat, so I've spent the past hour leafing through some of my numerous cook books culling out some more recipes that I've tried and found to our taste.

Nine-Day Pickles — An old favorite with the industrious gals who don't mind dragging out a job. I promised certain readers that I'd give you this as it seems they had bad luck with those they tried last year. 4 qts. cukes washed and cut into pieces. Pour hot brine over these made of 1 cup salt to 2 qts boiling water. Let stand for 3 days. Drain and bring to boil and pour over cukes and let stand 3 days more. Drain off brine and pour over cukes one gallon boiling water in which 1 tbsp. alum has been dissolved. Let stand over night. Drain and make this syrup: 1½ qts. vinegar, 1 cup water, 4 lbs. white sugar, 1 oz. allspice buds, 1 oz. cinnamon sticks, 1 oz. celery seed. Pour over pickle and reheat each day for three days. Bottle and store.

Sweet Yellow Pickle can be made from those big cukes that ripened too fast. I made a double batch of these last year and many a bride or bachelor toted one home and they've still acted most friendly towards me too! Put these through the mincer and sprinkle with salt and let stand over night. 1 quart ripe cukes, 3 qts. apples, 1 qt. onions, 3 red peppers. In the morning drain and add 1½ qts. vinegar and 7 cups brown sugar. Bring to boiling point and meanwhile make this paste: ¼ cup flour, ¼ cup dry mustard, 3 tsps. tumeric and enough cold water to make a paste. Stir slowly into boiling mixture and boil for 8 minutes stirring constantly. Put into sterilized jars and seal.

I'm sure that many of you will have

more ripe tomatoes on hand than you can eat or give away. Most of us have stopped making ketchup for one can buy such fine bottled products cheaply, but I think the home-made pickles have it all over the store varieties so here is one way I like to use the excess ripe tomatoes.

Celery Relish

Cut up 20 large, ripe tomatoes fine and put 6 large onions and 2 bunches of celery through food chopper. Add 1½ cups vinegar, 3 tsps. salt and 1 cup sugar. On tasting this, after it has simmered for an hour, you may feel tempted to add a little spice but the original recipe had no spice at all in it, and I found it was very popular with my elderly friends who do not welcome too-spicy foods. Altogether this is supposed to simmer about 1½ hours.

Pickled Grapes or Cherries — Here is one luxury item you may find nice to have on hand when your turn comes to entertain your club. Wash and pack either large, black grapes or cherries in sterilized jars. Make a syrup of these: 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup cider vinegar, 1 cup water and 1 tsp. powdered cloves. Bring to a boil and pour over fruit in jars and seal. Ready to eat in six weeks.

As the onion said to the tomato as they fell into the kettle, "This is the end of me." Bye bye for now, and every good wish. Aunt Sal.

New Scenic Road

By INA BRUNS, Lacombe

ONE of the newest and most talked about scenic drives in this province is the Bow River-Nordeg Forest Road running between the very much alive town of Cochrane, Alberta, and the almost defunct mining town of Nordegg. This is the final phase of a seven-year road-building plan of the East Rockies Forest Conservation Board. Now that the 160 miles of rambling roadway has completed its route through the foothills, the Board will look to its business of conservation and watershed management while tourist and Alberta citizens will travel the new road to some of the spectacular scenery that has been mountain-locked for so long.



Picturesque waterfall on Ram River.

Ram Water Falls

We made this drive that skirts the rugged Rockies only last fall before the colored leaves gave way to snow. The road corkscrews its way through heavily forested areas, over mountain slopes and river slashed flats. From this road one can get a close-up of the rugged peaks of the Black Rock Mountains. From here one can see the famed landmark of Devil's Head, and perhaps the highlight of the entire drive is the dramatic Ram Falls

on Ram River. In its gorge it plunges from its shelf of almost black rock that is streaked with colorful orange-red stone along the chasm walls, into the emerald green of the river below.

The difficulties of building such a road can be understood as one swings sharp curves to cross and recross streams that zig-zag their way through the area. We counted seven such crossings of Lynx Creek, and six of Elk Creek. At one point the road soars upward to its highest peak just north of the Clearwater Ranger Station. From here one can look out over a wide flat valley where three streams make their way to the Clearwater at the foot of the mountain. There are flat, grassy lands where animals feed and some tragically burned-out areas trying to cover their scars with new growth. In places the road clings precariously to the side of mountains, then swings through rolling tree-covered countryside leaving mountains far behind.

It isn't as spectacular as the famed drives cutting through the heart of the mountains but this new road gives one a better idea of what the foothill country is really like.

Advice To Travellers

Of course the road was not meant to serve scenic searchers alone. It is there to help protect the timber and the government asks all who travel the new road to assist by using special caution with fires at all times. Those wishing to travel the new road should plan to camp out during the night or leave early in the morning so there will be plenty of time to negotiate the sharp curves and narrow stretches. Since there are no gas stations on the road, one is asked to carry a full tank and of course lunches. At the entrance of the Conservation Road, as many people have come to call it, one will fill out a travel permit which is free and for the protection of travellers. On leaving the drive one reports the safe arrival at the exit gate. This holiday, see something more of Alberta's mountain scenery by traversing the Bow-River-Nordeg Forest Road.

Manitoba's Museum

PPROMOTERS of the Manitoba Agricultural Museum, at Austin, Manitoba, have ambitious plans. Land was donated by Thomas Carrothers and it is planned to erect a suitable building 50 x 175 ft; thereon. This will house ancient farm implements and a variety of various kinds of farm equipment in pioneer days.

Austin is halfway across the province, and at the junction of the Holland-Gladstone highway with Highway No. 1. It is almost exactly in the midst of Canada, east to west.

Already a considerable array of "relics" of pioneer days has been accumulated and many more contributions are anticipated as Manitoba people become informed about, and interested in, this worthy project.

Rev. G. H. Hambley, of Basswood, is president of the association; Don Carrothers, manager; Geo. Down, assist. manager, and directors as follows: W. Vann, Don Milne, Albert Birney, D. McKeand, Ralph Welsh and S. Stanger. J. J. Hambley is chairman of finance and assistant secretary-treasurer.

Premier D. L. Campbell has visited the museum and expressed interest therein. The government of the province will render assistance if the people of Manitoba show enough interest.

"For forms of government let fools contest," said Alexander Pope. "What-e'er is best administered is best."

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Let's Ask Aunt Sal

There are many new and modern things,

But here's a truth you'll find,
That more readers show reactions
Towards the real old-fashioned kind.

THAT bit of silly rhyme isn't long on poetry, but it is long on truth. Your letters to this column have shown me that every time some real old-time question appears... dealing with bread, butter, soap and so on, wheee! how the letters do come in. And in these letters I see the admission, "I've never written to you before but there is something that I can help you with." Such was the case when the request for home-made yeast cakes was placed in the June number.

Q.: Can you supply the recipe for home-made yeast cakes?

A.: Some readers asked to have their names withheld (modest souls), so I'll be mysterious about all names and will just list the addresses from which so many very fine recipes came. Here they are: Lethbridge, Edmonton, Fauguer, B.C.; Kindersley, Sask.; Edson, Alta.; Kelowna, B.C.; Botha, Alta.; Wynyard, Sask.; Nanaimo, B.C. (this lady is almost 80); Thorsby, Alta.; Red Deer, Alta.; Vermilion, Alta.; Rosetown, Alta.; New Westminster, B.C.; Gouverneur, Sask.; Verlo, Sask.; Enchant, Alta.; Dilke, Sask. I hope I haven't left anyone out. And because this question was so capably handled by so many, don't let it deter you from writing in another time. For besides the particular reason that prompts you to write, I love the bits of homey chit-chat you send along too. And now for the recipe. You practically agreed to the letter that this was the way they are made:

Home-Made Yeast Cakes

Bring one quart of fresh buttermilk to the boil, stirring all the time to avoid thickening and separating. Remove from heat and let cool. Have one yeast cake (several stated you can use one pkge. of yeast or one cake of fresh yeast) soaking in about ¼ cup of lukewarm water. For the quick yeast this will only require a few minutes while with old yeast it meant several hours. Add to cooled buttermilk and add enough cornmeal (some stated it must be yellow not white cornmeal) till it is as thick as a thick cake batter. Cover and let stand for 4 hours. Some rolled this batter out but most readers said to measure it into cakes size of two tbsps. Place these on a bread board (some said to place on a cake rack or wire screening so the air could circulate). Turn them each day until they are thoroughly dry. If they aren't they will mold. When perfectly dry, store in a jar, can or plastic container. This makes about 50 cakes and one cake will make a bath of 6 loaves (most of you agreed).

While we're still on this yeast cake spree I think this is the time to give you another recipe sent in by Mrs. M. M., East Arrow Park, B.C. Likely you ladies who live in regions where hops are raised know all about making yeast cakes from hops... but it was all new to me.

Dry Hop Yeast Cakes

Place a handful (or about that) of hops in a granite or porcelain pan and cover with 2 qts. water and let come to a boil and continue boiling for 30 minutes. (Renew with boiling water as it boils down). In a gallon jar place these: 1½ cups wheat flour, 1 tbs. sugar, 1 tsp. salt. Strain the hop juice (or tea) into this jar and stir until free from lumps. Set away to cool. When lukewarm add one yeast cake and let stand one day and night, stir down a couple times during

this period. Then add thickening to proportion to one part wheat to two parts cornmeal... continue as for yeast cakes described above.

After reading all this I blush as I admit that the way I get my bread is to buy about 20 loaves at a time from a food dealer, place two of them in the bread box and cache the other 18 in the home freezer. But I get a real thrill out of reading how it can be done "the hard way".

Q.: Have you a recipe for home-made lotion for cleaning hands? (Repeat.)

A. (from Mrs. H. S., Thorsby, Alta.): We found that sugar is a fine aid in removing grease from hands. Just sprinkle some on wet hands and follow up with soapy water. Sugar also does a good job of removing orange juice stains from baby's clothes. (Thank you, Mrs. S. I love to get these little home tricks.)

Q.: Do you know how to make dandelion juice from dandelions? I understand it is very good for one. — (Mrs. K. G., Hualien, Alta.)

A.: I have a recipe for dandelion wine (though I've never gone in for bootlegging myself). It states that you place 4 qts. dandelion flowers with same amount of water. Let stand covered for 3 days and then you add 3 lbs. sugar and lemon and orange and yeast. (There I am back to where I started — yeast again!) Honestly though, I wouldn't be so sure that dandelion juice or anything else is "good for you" without asking your doctor.

Q.: What chemical do you use with whitewash to prevent it being washed away by rain? — (Famerette.)

A.: The only recipe I have in any of my bulletins is to dissolve one ounce gum arabic (can be purchased at drug or hardware stores) in the pint of boiling water and this is stirred into 4 gallons of whitewash. I think I'd consult a paint dealer and see if he has something newer in his stock than this.

Q.: On returning from a holiday we found there had been a skunk in the vicinity of our house in our absence, and a very strong reminder of his visit permeates our house. We have used the usual deodorants but it is still with us! (This isn't funny, so no smiles, please.)

A.: I consulted a druggist friend and he advised you to place a solution of half water and half formaldehyde in a pan on the stove and let it do its stuff. When it has seeped through the house you can open windows and let out fumes.

Q.: Have any readers got any peacock patterns they would care to lend? I would pay postage and return patterns when finished. — (Mrs. Louis Aasen, Box 689, Nipawan, Sask.)

A.: She does not say whether these are crochet patterns or not, but I presume so. Please don't write me about this, but direct to name and address above.

Wheat Board Costs

IN handling deliveries of 318,439,061 bushels of wheat delivered to the Wheat Board from the 1954 crop storage and interest charges on grain carried in country and terminal elevators totalled \$43,770,345, or an average per bushel of 13.7 cents.

The federal government contributed \$23,230,623 towards these carrying charges, which reduced the charges to 6.4 cents a bushel.

Interest, exchange and bank charges, Board agents and mills on loans and provisional advances, totalled \$7,077,546.

Additional freight charges consisting mainly of Saskatchewan wheat shipped to the Pacific coast and low-grade Alberta wheat to the Lakehead, totalled \$316,963.84.

Stopover and diversion charges incurred in shipping wheat to interior terminals and diverting wheat for shipment to Churchill and Prince Rupert, totalled \$346,869.

Drying charges, \$190,553.

Administration and general expense, \$1,858,544, or under three-fifths of a cent a bushel.

Concrete For Cisterns

THE Swift Current Experimental Farm says that the proper proportions for waterproof cement are: one part cement, two parts sand and three parts stones (coarse aggregate) and four gallons of water per sack of cement. These proportions should be accurately measured if a waterproof job is to result. The shovel method of measuring and adding water will not produce a waterproof job.

The gravel should be put through a quarter-inch screen. What passes through is "sand" and what is carried over is coarse aggregate.

The small bucket-type mixers will hold four quarts of sand and two pails each holding three quarts of coarse aggregate. Less than one quart of water (five inches of water in a six and one-half-inch high quart-size crankcase oil can) is used with this batch. If the first batch is too stiff, reduce the amount of sand until a workable mix is obtained.

Ask your lumber dealer, agricultural representative, or Experimental Farm for a copy of "concrete on the Farm", published by the Portland Cement Association.

As the ship was sinking the captain shouted: "Does anyone here have faith in their prayers?"

"Yes, Captain," said a man, "I do."

"Good," said the captain, "the rest of you put on these life-belts — we're one short."

The old farmer was driving home after lifting a few too many. In going down a hill his horse stumbled and fell in the dark. Either it couldn't or wouldn't get up. "Darn you, Brownie," the farmer yelled, flapping the lines, "If you don't get up by the time I count three I'll drive right over you!"

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One day, when I was going to the granary, the puppy was following, but I didn't see him, and there were little birds he wanted to eat them, but I caught him by his tail and threw him out, then he never touched little birds again. — Jenny Galick, grade 2, 9 years old, La Corey, Alberta.

Once I was coming home from the neighbors. I was passing a flowing well. Three deer were drinking. They went into the trees. They looked around at me, then they bounded off. After I saw two ducks. I am in grade six and twelve years old. — Kenneth A. Adams, Box 83, Rimbey, Alta.

One time my brother was in the barn milking when I came in. The cats always make a lot of noise meowing when they want milk, which they did this time, too. Then there was a strange-squeaking noise, and my brother asked me if I had done it. I said no. Later we found out that it was the cat. She was hoarse. I guess she had a cold. — Irene Nowosad, Carrot River, Sask.

One day as I came walking home from town I saw a pretty white kitten playing along the road. I picked it up and carried it home to my other 16 kittens, and they like each other just like brothers and sisters. — David P. Entz, Box 188, Warner, Alta.

One day as my sister and I were coming home we saw a gopher sit up and look at us, so we went quietly and saw that the gopher had a baby gopher in its arms and was carrying it from one hole to another. My mother and father had never seen this before and they had lived on a farm all their lives. — Patsy Pattinson, Box 72A, Virden, Manitoba.

Whenever I go to snare and drown out gophers a gopher hawk follows me. Then he scares the gophers down their holes so I can't find any. If I can find any, I go home. The gopher hawk will go away, but as soon as I go out he is right behind me again. I sure can't catch many gophers. J Clifford McLean, Tolland, Alberta.

My bantam hen decided she would sit on her eggs. That is nothing unusual for a hen, but where she is sitting is. She flew up and sat in the feed pail hanging on the wall and it was half full of oats. She will not sit on hay or a nest, and has always laid her eggs in the feed pail. When she flies down, up flies Denny her rooster friend and sits while Penny eats and drinks. I am eight years old and in grade two. — Hope Louise Wilson, Hanna, Alta.

Last year in the summer Daddy showed us how to squeeze warbles out of the calf's back. Now, in my spare time, I pick warbles. Some calves are so wild we can't touch them, but others come to us. I think it is fun. — Dorothy McLean, Tolland, Alberta.

One day, when I was getting the cows, I was riding along the creek bank. I was riding on our pony. All of a sudden the pony jumped aside. I looked back and saw a skunk with its tail up. The rest of the way I went quite fast. — Harry Frank Friesen, Beaver, Man.

The other day I saw how three ducklings left their original home which was some distance from the lake. The mother nipped the duckling in her beak after a fashion of a mother cat carrying her kitten. She flew with it to the water and the duckling had its first swim that day. — Bill Gryshook, Lavoy, Alta.

I was visiting my cousin. She has two goslings which were hatched out under a Light Sussex hen. Even though the hen is a good mother, the gander doesn't seem to trust her. He follows them all day long too. The gander and hen seem very friendly. It looks queer to see them all together. — Wendy Nikish, Stone, Sask.

My pet lamb's name was Betty. Every day I gave her warm milk and codliver oil in the morning. One day after school I took a tub of water and soap, putting the soap into the water. Then I put my lamb in the tub; took a brush and scrubbed it hard. It was as white as snow. I just turned my back to take the soap and the lamb was rolling on the ground and was dirty again. — Mary P. Stahl, Box 25, Cayley, Alta.

The other day, to my surprise, one of our Barred Rock hens came with 14 little baby chicks from under one of our granaries, so cute were the little ones that I tried to pick them up, but the old hen started to fight me, so I let them go. Anyway we will have unexpected fryers in a few weeks. This letter is for the "I Saw on the Farm." — D. P. Entz, Warner, Alberta.

One day last winter, as my brother and I were walking through the pasture, we walked to our old well that had gone dry. We looked down inside. It was about 6 feet deep. In the bottom a squirrel had made her nest. It was just a few days before Christmas day. We brought her a bunch of peanuts, and she could have them for her Christmas dinner. — Darlene Hove, Lake Majeau, Alta.

Last summer my brother and I were riding one of our calves (whose name is Lalubelle). We got on her back, but we couldn't get her to move, so I got a stick, but she still wouldn't go. A while later, she put her front legs flat on the ground and her hind legs still up. She did this so sudden that my brother and I both slid down over her head. I guess she got tired of us riding her.

Pamela Jackson, Box 44, Breton, Alta.

I was left to care for our baby chicks one afternoon while my parents went to town. When I went out to feed them, they appeared greatly alarmed; running and squeaking in all directions. I watched carefully, but could see nothing to frighten them. Then I heard a prolonged squeaking. I looked over head, there on a rafter set two very fat mice! With a shriek I joined the chickens and we dashed for the door. I just couldn't get out of there fast enough. — P. M. Durling, Wetlock, Alta.

One day when I was walking through the pasture looking for the cows I had an experience that was very unpleasant. I had to walk for about two hours and couldn't find the cows. I walked into every bush and couldn't see no sign of the cows. Once found a porcupine in the bush, instead of the cows. There was only one place they could be, so I went to see if they were there for sure. But no there was no sign of them anywhere. But I looked awhile yet and gave up. When I came home, by my great surprise, I saw them at home in the corral and were already milked. This was a great trick on me, for I didn't look to see if they were at home before going for them. — Johnny Duchuck, Square Hill, Sask.

One time when my girl friend and I were walking home, we smelled a most horrible smell! It was in a culvert under the road. I had to go over it and she had to go past it, but we were scared. The boys were walking with us, so we called them over and they looked in it. They went sneaking up to it one at each end. Well, I never saw anyone run home so fast screaming "skunk, skunk." Lynn, the girl I was with, and I just nearly killed ourselves laughing, then all of a sudden we both quit laughing and froze with horror! A live skunk came out, looked at us, then ran with all its might. We looked at each other, said good-bye, and then shakily walked home. After that, whenever I walked home, I always made sure there were no skunks around. — Merylyn Mason, R.R. 2, Box 51A, Portage la Prairie, Man.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

The valuable vitamin C content of vegetables can be destroyed by too long soaking or by over-cooking.

Cross eyes or squint often develops in infancy. Treatment is usually effective but it should be given as soon as the condition is noticed.

Cancer, one of the most feared of diseases, can often be cured if treatment is given at the very earliest stages. Any suspicion of cancer symptoms should have medical attention immediately.

While eight hours sleep is considered the normal amount for adults, some people find that they need more or less than that. Whatever seems to be the individual need, it is wise to keep to that schedule regularly.

Destructiveness in children may be due to unintentional clumsiness rather than mischief. Keeping treasured articles out of the child's reach and providing him with a place where he can romp without danger of breaking things, is usually helpful.

Nervous habits of children, such as eye-blinking, facial twitching or tics, may be caused by some emotional strain. If the condition continues, it should be discussed with the doctor who may recommend consultation with a mental health or child guidance clinic.

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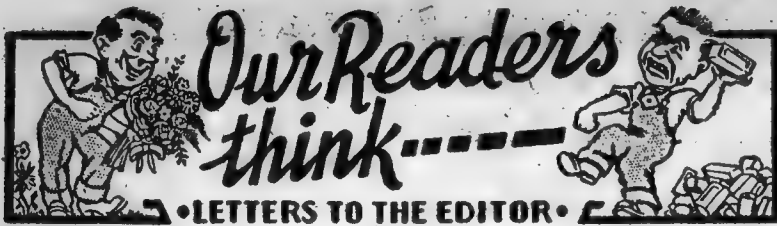
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PROVINCE



MEMORIES OF L. McKINNON

The Editor:

Over a period of twenty-five years I have enjoyed reading your outstanding publication.

Was pleased to see the article by the editor and publisher, Leonard D. Nesbitt, entitled "The Annals of Lachlin McKinnon," whom I knew very well. Like the editor I, too, am proud to be the recipient of a copy of his autobiography. As a young girl hailing from England it was my privilege to teach school about eight miles from the McKinnon ranch. Quite frequently I was invited to spend a week end at their hospitable home enjoying the companionship of his two elder daughters my own age, and attend church service on Sunday. Many happy memories do I treasure of that happy home and this kindly gentleman, who was one of our pioneer ranchers of Alberta. His sons, six of them and six daughters, are highly respected citizens of this fair province, and his widow, now 80, is living in a comfortable bungalow on the North Hill, fondly known as Grandma McKinnon.

Not only did he promote the furtherance of better agricultural knowledge, but had time to do a kindly turn to many who sought his worthwhile advice.

Such a life has been an incentive to many to surmount difficulties by sheer determination and a high purpose in life.

Several copies of your publication are sent to English farmers and greatly praised. — (Mrs.) Louise G. Atkinson, Tynedale, R.R. No. 2, Didsbury, Alta.

PIONEER HORTICULTURISTS

The Editor:

I wish to pay a tribute to the memory of two pioneer horticulturists of the Great Plains, Henry S. Patmore of Brandon, Man., and Oscar H. Will, of Bismark, North Dakota.

The vision and faith of these men laid the foundation for tree and fruit growing in a region only regarded as useful for growing wheat.

It is not necessary to give a biographical sketch of these men. This has to do with their work. Mr. Patmore came to Brandon in the 1880's. His business was the Patmore nurseries. To him belongs the credit of suggesting to the Hon. Clifford Sifton (minister of the interior from 1896 to 1905) the plan of distributing free to farmers, trees for planting home groves and shelter-belts. It is needless to remark what that plan has meant to the Canadian prairies.

Oscar H. Will played a similar but somewhat different role in the American Northwest. He went to Bismark from New York State in 1882. He engaged in the nursery business when everyone else was crazy to grow wheat. He began the gathering and distribution of seeding cottonwood trees from the sand bars of Missouri River. He paved the way for successful fruit growing and general tree growing in the American Northwest.

In 1882 the agriculture of the Missouri River Indians met with nothing but contempt from the men who were settling Dakota territory. Mr. Will saw that there was much in this Indian agriculture worth preserving. He collected, saved, and improved Indian corn and vegetable

seeds. To his efforts are due most of the corn varieties grown on one million acres in North Dakota today. His introductions included the early flints, the best known of which are Dakota White and Gehu. He also introduced Falconer and North-western Dent.

Some of the valuable vegetables he obtained from the Indians were Great Northern beans and several varieties of pumpkins and squash.

When the traveller today sees magnificent groves of trees around comfortable farm homes in Manitoba and North Dakota, let him pay a silent tribute to the results of the work of these two far-seeing pioneers: Henry S. Patmore and Oscar H. Will. — Gordon McLean, Pipestone, Man.

HOGS

The Yorkshire hog is the standard bacon hog on Canadian farms remarked Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of Agriculture, and there are grave doubts about the new Lacombe hog being a better animal.

The federal government has been investigating methods of livestock slaughter in other countries with a view of making a change in Canada. This information was given to the house of commons when H. W. Herdridge, M.P. for West Kootenay, said slaughtering was done more humanely "from Finland to Fiji" than in Gordon McLean, Pipestone, Man.

WORM EXPELLENT FOR PIGS

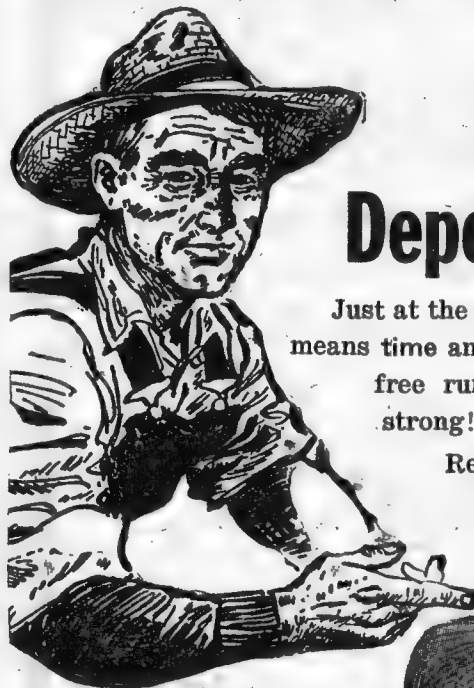
Intestinal worms are the main and most harmful parasites affecting swine. At the Brandon Experimental Farm good results have been obtained with sodium fluoride as a worm expellent. It has proved to be an efficient, economical and safe treatment. In using this treatment one day's supply of feed is measured out and treated with one part of sodium fluoride per 100 parts of feed. The medicated feed is given to the pigs as one feed and left until it all has been consumed. As sodium fluoride dissolves readily in water it is important that the treated feed be used in the dry form. If used as a slop feed some pigs could obtain an overdose of sodium fluoride, with serious results, by drinking water off the slop. For best results pigs should be treated in

fairly small groups, in which pigs are about the same size, so that all pigs will receive the proper dosage of the worm-expellent.

erysipelas serum and penicillin is the preferred treatment. A qualified veterinary surgeon should be consulted.

There is an outbreak of swine erysipelas in parts of the Peace River district. B. D. Owen, of the Beaverlodge Experimental farm, says there are bacterins on the market for the immunization of swine against the disease. In herds where there is an outbreak a combination of anti-swine

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers will hold its ninth general conference at the University of Purdue, Lafayette, Indiana, in May, 1957. I.F.A.P. is a world farm organization representing farm families in 26 countries.



Dependability

Just at the time when dependability means time and money on the farm — free running, trouble free and strong!

Reserve your needs now — avoid lost time.



- No Finer Twine...
- No Finer Value...

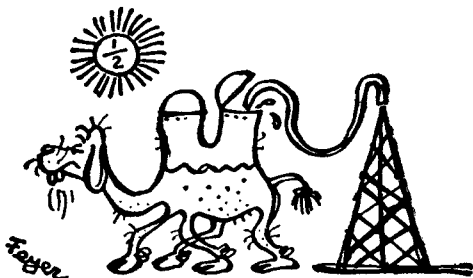
UNITED GRAIN CROWERS LTD.
50th ANNIVERSARY YEAR



MACDONALD'S
Fine Cut

Makes a better cigarette

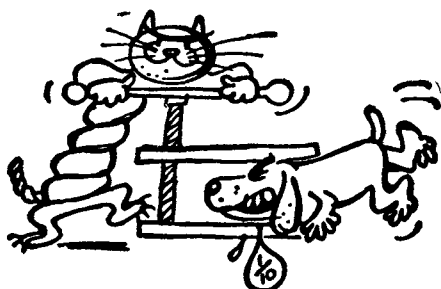
Here's what Imperial does with its money



Of every dollar Imperial Oil took in last year, more than half went to buy raw materials, such as crude oil.



Operating and administrative costs, depreciation, and the wages of Imperial's 13,500 employees took about a quarter.



Just over a tenth went in taxes, not including the road taxes in the various provinces.



Just under nine cents was Imperial's "profit" of which five cents was re-invested in the business.

So, of every dollar Imperial took in last year, just over four cents went in dividends to the company's 45,000 shareholders.

Esso

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Murray Anklovitch And His Sand Farm

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

MURRAY Anklovitch, of the Pas Trail, Saskatchewan, has operated what is in effect a "Demonstration Farm", demonstrating how to handle jack pine to make a prosperous farm out of it. In fact, his place is probably the most valuable demonstration farm in the west, if not in all Canada. We have many thousands of acres of soil, most of it not yet under cultivation, of the same type. If, as a result of the Anklovitch demonstration, these can be farmed profitably, a very substantial addition will be made to the Canadian economy.

Murray was forest ranger for the Department of Natural Resources, and had an opportunity to see a large part of northern Saskatchewan. On his own place stands a look-out tower, once used to spotting forest fires in all directions. This tower commands a wonderful view up the Saskatchewan river, with three islands interspersed among four branches of the river. Murray affirms that his motive in taking up the land where he now farms was to enjoy the splendid view. This is a statement which one would consider to be more probable if Murray Anklovitch was the sort of man who was due to make a failure of things. However, he has made the most surprising success. It seems to be possible for a man to have both a poetic streak and a practical sense.

His homestead at first consisted of 160 acres of pure sand. The first breaking was done in 1935, and in the course of it, a good deal of brush was burned, which provided ashes that served as fertilizer. In spite of this advantage, the crop grew only about two feet high, and yielded only seven bushels per acre of wheat. If it had not been for the ash, the crop would undoubtedly have been much smaller still, which is evidence of the utter poverty of the soil. Murray says of this time, "I realized that the only way I could ever hope to grow a crop of grain on the sandy soil was to grow a legume first."

In the following year, then, he sowed this field to alfalfa of the Grimm variety, and the crop of seed in 1938 was excellent, over 1,000 pounds per acre. This enormous yield he attributed to the potash left over from the land-clearing operations of 1935. At any rate, in 1939, the alfalfa plants produced only half the foliage they had produced in the year before, and the seed crop was reduced tremendously. In 1940 and 1941, the alfalfa plants deteriorated further, and became spindly and yellow.

Fertilizer Experiments

Realizing that he had a problem that he could not solve by his unaided efforts, Murray approached the Soils Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Dr. Mitchell, head of the Department, and Dr. White and Dr. Bolton of the Forage Crop Division, co-operated in planning a series of fertilizer experiments on a plot of about three acres.

On the plots to which fertilizers containing sulphur had been applied, the alfalfa plants began to show new vigor. It became apparent that the more sulphur in the fertilizer, the better the response. Alfalfa can make its own nitrates with the aid of the nitrate-fixing bacteria in the nodules on its roots, and so it is natural that the critical need for sulphur should show up more clearly than if a grain crop had been grown. The effect of the alfalfa crop in storing up nitrate became fully evident when, eight years later, the field was broken up and sown to wheat. This time the

crop was forty bushels per acre, instead of seven.

Murray says, "Now farming my sandy soil is a simple matter. I sow my land to alfalfa, applying about seven pounds per acre of sulphur, with fifty pounds of ammonium phosphate 16-20-0. Sometimes this fertilization is varied, using ammonium sulphate and gypsum (30 pounds per acre) in combination. This rate is sufficient for good seed production, though a heavier rate would undoubtedly give a still better response for hay, with, however, some danger of lodging."

Sulphur Produces Big Yields

The period given to alfalfa has been shortened to three or four years, after which the land is broken again and three crops of grain are taken. During these three years, average yields of grain per acre run from forty to sixty bushels per acre of rye, fifty to eighty bushels per acre of oats, and flax up to twenty-four bushels per acre. These are remarkable yields for any soil, even the best, and that a soil so deficient as jack pine sand can be brought up to such a level of production is convincing testimony of the effectiveness of legume-made nitrification when the legumes themselves are given sulphur.

The yields of grain in the second and third years after the plowing down of the alfalfa stands are helped out, however, by applications of fertilizer direct to them. Murray has made it a practice to apply .50 to 70 pounds of ammonium nitrate 33-0-0, or of ammonium phosphate 16-20-0. Also, he sometimes fallows in the second year, in order to get clean land for production of high-value registered seed. The growing of grass seeds is also a part of the farm operations, with an annual production of seed of brome grass, meadow fescue, and crested wheat grass. These grasses, when grown for seed, are sown in rows 42 inches apart, and given cultivation between the rows. The fertilizer used on them is ammonium nitrate (Nitraprills), 33-0-0, at a good rate per acre, seventy to one hundred pounds.

Fruit Growing

The sandy soil has also given good results with garden and orchard crops when a similar program of fertilization is followed, supplemented with applications of barnyard manure. The principal fruit crop is Rescue crab-apple, of which there are four acres. The intention was to plant the whole four acres solidly to Rescue, since Murray did not at the time realize the necessity for cross-pollination. Luckily, however, the nurseryman made a few mistakes, enough to provide for pollination.

Rescue is not really a crab, except partly in size. Its quality is so high that it can be eaten out-of-hand with relish, and when cooked or canned the product is liked by many persons even more than a similar product of McIntosh apple. Rescue is a seedling of Blush Calville apple, one of the very hardy Russian apples, and doubtless derives its super hardiness partly from this parent, and partly from an unknown pollinator parent containing the "blood" of the Siberian wild crab. Rescue is not only of high quality; it is also of high color. Unfortunately, its value as a market fruit is somewhat lessened by the fact that the fruits do not keep much longer than a month from the date of picking. The Anklovitch orchard, though it is still very young, has been very productive, producing about a ton and a half of fruit in 1955.

LATE NOTES

Board of transport commissioners have ordered a cut in freight costs for flax to the Pacific coast. From Calgary the rate has been cut from 54c to 21½c per cwt. See editorial.

A big wheat crop is in sight for the prairies. A 20-bushel average on 20 million acres would yield 400,000,000 bushels. The carryover is over the 500,000,000 bus. market. Exports around 310,000,000 bushels, viz., 250,000,000 last crop year.

The United States wheat crop is estimated at 922,262,000 bushels, as compared with 936,761,000 last year.

Number of hogs on Canadian farms as at June 1 last is placed by the Dominion bureau of statistics at 5,680,000, compared with 6,075,000, on the same date a year ago.

Number of pigs saved from the spring crop is placed at 4,300,000, as against 4,827,000 a year previous, a decline of 527,000.

Hogs expected to farrow before December 1, this year, is estimated at 273,000, compared with 278,000 a year ago.

Hog numbers in the west on June 1 last, by provinces:
Manitoba, 343,000; Sask., 645,000; Alberta, 1,455,000; B. C., 49,000.

The total for the west was 2,492,000 and for Eastern Canada 3,188,000.

GRAIN STATISTICS

The following statistics are up to July 18:

Wheat deliveries: Manitoba, 30,800,000 bus., yet to be delivered 3,300,000; Sask., 193,400,000 bus., yet to be delivered 116,000,000; Alberta, 82,900,000, yet to be delivered 50,300,000.

Visible wheat supplies, July 18, 445,000,000 bus.

Wheat disappearance from Aug. 1, 1955, up until July 18, 1956, 366,900,000 bus., of which 301,400,000 was exported and 65,500,000 domestic disappearance.

THE FAMOUS MILLARVILLE FAIR WILL BE HELD AUGUST 18.

"OVEN FRESH" WANTED

The family was sitting down to dinner when little Helen turned to her father.

"Why can't we just pray once a week, Daddy?" she asked. "Why do we have to ask for our daily bread every day?"

Her younger brother, looking up in utter disgust, asked, "Do you think we want stale bread?"

SAND FARM

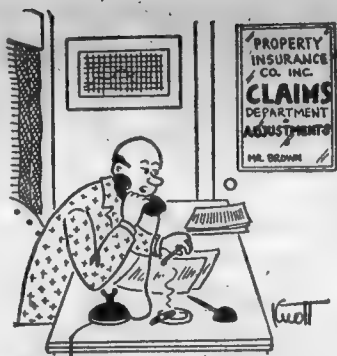
It is natural that with a demonstration farm such as this at his back, Murray should have been sought out as an officer of various organizations. He has been, or is, a director of the White Fox Alfalfa Association, and of the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Marketing Association, and director and president of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association.

We cannot conclude that all jack pine sands, or sands growing pines of any other species, would respond exactly as do the pine sands of the Anklovitch farm, but we can decide that sulphur deficiency is probable enough to make careful tests worth while. An even more valuable conclusion is that all soils should be given careful study, to discover what they are most deficient in. Every soil has a limiting factor somewhere, just as every chain has a weakest link. Soil science is a wonderful study, and is likely to increase productiveness as much as, or more than, any other agricultural science.

Guiding a child so that he will be socially acceptable to others entails discipline. Firmness with kindness will usually gain a child's co-operation where angry scoldings may result in resentment. A child can learn by good example of his elders.

More than one-half the total number of hospital beds in Canada are occupied by the mentally ill. Prompt diagnosis and treatment at the first sign of mental disturbance will often cure the condition in a few weeks of treatment in a special ward of a general hospital.

A sunbath for baby may be daily practice even during the winter on bright days. The child should be placed in his crib before an open window, protected from drafts and his eyes shielded from direct sunlight. Three minutes should be the maximum time for the first few days, increasing this by a minute or so each week. He should also have a daily dose of vitamin D.



"I'm sorry I forgot your birthday, Dear, but I'm sure we can work out a satisfactory adjustment."

Peach growers in South Okanagan maintain they have to realize \$70 a ton to break even on their operations.

Sergeant giving a test: "What would you do if an appeal came through for volunteers?"

Recruit: "I would step smartly aside, sir, to let them pass."

CHEAP, AT THAT

A well-known lawyer was forever lecturing his office boy, whether the boy needed it or not. One day the lawyer chanced to over hear the boy talking to another. "How much," said the latter boy, "does the old boy pay you?"

"\$5,000.00 a year," replied the lawyer's boy, "ten dollars a week in cash, and the balance in legal advice."

PORTABLE SAWMILLS
"LITTLE GIANT"

IN STOCK for IMMEDIATE Delivery at these ATTRACTIVE PRICES:

SAWMILLS: — Complete Less the Saw.
12-ft., 2 Head Block Size \$840.00
16-ft., 3 Head Block Size \$1,065.00

EDGERS:—Complete with Solid Tooth Saws:—

2-Saw Size \$645.00

3-Saw Size \$755.00

PLANERS:—

4-sided Ball-Bearing, complete with Heads and Knives for S4S, Blower, Countershaft, Pulleys, and Belts. Skid Mounted \$2,480.00

MACHINERY DEPOT LIMITED

PHONE 51122

'009 - 11th St. East., CALGARY, Alta.

THE LARGEST SELECTION IN ALBERTA

TRUCK HOISTS

SAVE MONEY—TIME—AND EFFORT!

Dump Loads with a flip of the Wrist!

Convert your truck NOW — easily and inexpensively, with one of THESE:



A GALION All-Steel, Low-mount Hoist and dump body on your farm truck will help you do more jobs faster, with fewer men. Install the GALION hoist yourself. They fit all trucks... eliminate back-breaking manual loading and unloading jobs!

• Famous Fulcrumatic Action.
• All-steel Extra Duty Hoists.
• The best that money can buy.

MODEL 334 (3 to 5-ton) \$375.00

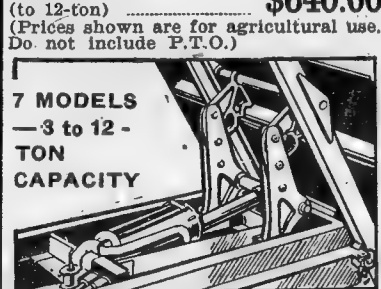
MODEL 602 and 604 (to 8-ton) \$499.00

MODEL 702 and 704 (to 9½-ton) \$549.00

MODEL 752 (to 12-ton) \$632.00

MODEL 754 (to 12-ton) \$640.00

(Prices shown are for agricultural use. Do not include P.T.O.)



RIBTOR MANUFACTURING & DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.,

607 - 2nd Street East, Calgary, Alta.

Please send me full information: about the truck hoist checked below:

GALION: ☐ Model 334 ☐ Model 704

☐ Model 602 ☐ Model 752

☐ Model 604 ☐ Model 754

☐ Model 702

NAME

ADDRESS

Make, Model and Year of my truck

607 - 2nd Street E., Calgary. "THE BEST ADDRESS IN THE WEST FOR VALUE"

RIBTOR

MANUFACTURING AND

DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL DEALER OR ORDER DIRECT FROM RIBTOR

DUMP-O-MATIC HOIST

For ½, ¾ and 1-ton Trucks



Converts your pick-up into a "rush order" dump truck for delivering grain, feed, sand and supplies. Saves using costly hand-unloading or expensive dump units for small lot deliveries. Improved twin hydraulic hoist dumps 3-ton loads in seconds. Low 1" to 2" mounting height simplifies loading by hand, gives excellent "road-ability". P.T.O. not required.

Low Agricultural Price. Only \$375.00

CHEROKEE

Twin Cylinder Hoists

Double-acting twin cylinders with the famous "Vickers Bane" pump... controlling both push and pull action... make these hoists almost unbelievably simple to operate. Install them yourself... and save!

MODEL No. 4—3 to 4-ton capacity. Fits most ¾ to 1-ton trucks \$355.00

MODEL No. 9—7 to 9-ton capacity. Fits most 1½ to 2½-ton trucks..... \$419.00

(Agricultural Prices shown)

NEW 7-TON CAPACITY

TRUCK BODY HOIST



Consider these facts:

• ¼ lower price saves you \$80 to \$100 in hoist cost alone!

• Mount it yourself saves an additional 15% for installation!

• 50% less weight lets you haul ½ ton more payload per trip!

Less than \$1 per day

Less than \$1.00 per day is all it takes to mechanize "101" tedious unloading jobs with the new 7-ton capacity Jumbo Twin hydraulic hoist. Fits any 1 - 1½ to 2-ton farm trucks up to 161" W.B. Quickly installed in your own shop with ordinary tools. No additional P.T.O. needed.

Low Agricultural Price. \$430.00

Only

MAIL

THIS COUPON

TODAY!

Send 25% deposit with orders, or, if you wish to save C.O.D. charges, send money order for full amount. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Obsolete Bushel

THE movement to change the basic unit used in grain handling from the bushel (a measure of volume) to a unit of 100 lbs. weight is gaining accelerated momentum.

Over several years the delegates elected by the 200,000 farmer-members of the three Canadian Wheat Pool organizations have discussed the advantages of measuring grain by weight. In their 1948 annual meeting, the delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool resolved that "Whereas the bushel as a unit of measure is cumbersome and out of date and of no real use in determining the value of grain" all commercial grain handling should be on the 100-lb. basis.

An interprovincial meeting of the three Pool Boards of Directors instructed the central office of the Canadian Wheat Pools to prepare a study on the metric system of weights and measures, particularly as to its use in the marketing of grain. The ensuing report has been widely circulated and discussed.

The Board of Grain Commissioners has carried on exploratory work; and has found almost universal support for replacing the bushel with the 100-lb. unit in measuring grain.

THE SONG OF THE PLOW

It was I who raised from famine all the hordes and tribes of Man; I have never ceased nor faltered since the tilth of fields began,

Since the first poor crooked stick was drawn across the wondering earth,

While upon the man who used it all his tribesmen gazed in mirth.

But the wild seeds sprang in blossom more abundant than before,

And the fool who toiled all summer had the wise man's winter store.

It was I who built Chaldea and the cities on the plain;

I was Greece and Rome and Carthage and the opulence of Spain.

When their courtiers walked in scarlet and their queens wore chains of gold;

And forgot 'twas I that made them, growing godless folk and bold.

I went over them in judgment and again my grain fields stood

Where their empty courts bowed homage in obsequious multitude.

For the nation that forgets me, in that hour her doom is sealed,

By a judgment as from heaven that can never be repealed.

—Harry Kemp.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

AUTOMOTIVE

"VIGORLUBE" Giant Molecule Motor Treatment: Instantly restores normal oil consumption; cuts dangerous waste of motor oil; increases gas mileage; raises compression; puts new pep and power in your motor, reduces engine wear and friction; saves motor repair bills. **"VIGORLUBE"** helps correct and prevent:—overheating of engine; sticky valves and rings; noisy valve lifters; hard starting; irregular idling. Just add one can to car, or two cans to truck or tractor crankcase. Only \$1.98 per can. Satisfaction guaranteed or Double Your Money Back. Associated Motor Products, 344 Pembina, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.

EDUCATIONAL

COMPLETE YOUR HIGH SCHOOL at home in spare time with 59-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. XC86, 1610 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

FOR SALE

WOOL CARDING BUSINESS FOR SALE. No opposition. Could be doubled by young couple. Comforters, cushions, pillows made to order; blankets, floor mats, etc. \$4,500 incl. stock or less for all cash. Norwood Carding, 9618 - 111 Avenue, Edmonton.

GREENHOUSES

9 only **"THE PLANT HOUSE OF THE CENTURY"**, 9 ft. by 12 ft. prefabricated aluminum alloy greenhouse. Ready to erect. Including glass cut to size, \$315.00, delivered. Terms if required. Footing and walling plans supplied. Canadian Organic Development Ltd., 306 Burns Bldg., Calgary, Alberta, phone 23303

LIVESTOCK

ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER, LTD., livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phone 55121; Nights: 51257, 448075, 442650.

YOUR L. V. E. S. T. O. C. K. C. O. M. M. I. S. S. I. O. N. A. G. E. N. T., PAUL & MACDONALD, prompt, efficient service. Office telephone 55301; Residence 440485 or 871738, Calgary, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHS FROM 15c yard — 1/2 to 1 yard remnants. Plain cottons in assorted colors — (16c yard) 22 yards (or Satinette) \$3.52. Rayon Lining, solid shades (16c yard), 22 yards \$2.52. Plain Satine, assorted colors (16c yard) 22 yards (or Ducks 12), \$2.52. Striped Broadcloth for shirts or pyjamas (17c yard) 22 yards \$3.74. Floral Ticking, assorted patterns (17c yard), 18 yards \$5.06. Mercerized Broadcloth, plain shades (18c yard), 25 yards \$4.50. Heavy Solid Pattern Drill (19c yard), 12 yards 36" lace, \$5.89. 12 linen towels \$2.28. 100 assorted buttons and buckles 75c. Plain Flannelette, assorted shades (24c yard), 22 yards \$5.28. Jacquard Drapery material, assorted colors (85c yard), 10 yards \$8.50. Check Flannelette for shirts (35c yard), 18 yards \$5.50. Floral or striped Flannelette for pyjamas (27c yard), 23 yards \$5.21. Order C.O.D. Send no money. 100% refunds. Mrs. I. Schaefer, Box 264, Drummondville, P.Q.

10 YARDS PRINT, \$2.98. BROADCLOTH, factory ends, 1 to 3 yard lengths. Best quality, make over 30 aprons, clothing, etc. by sewing together. Mixed contrasting shades. Mailed collect. Refund. Mrs. I. Schaefer Ltd., Box 264, Drummondville, P.Q.

Satin Comforters — \$5.28

5 lbs. wool filled reversible, large bed size \$5.28. Cotton print dresses 12-20, \$1.09. Bombardier Jackets or Trousers, brown, blue, khaki gabardine, 30-40 waist, \$1.89. 2-8 years, \$1.89. 1,000 assorted buttons, 75c. Silk and rayon ties, 26 for \$1. Dresses or House Dresses 14-44, cotton print, \$1.59. Satin House Coats, \$1.19. T-Shirts, 2-6 years, 29c. 8-14 years, 39c; adults, 59c. Organdy remnants, pound, \$2.50. Dress Shirts, 8-14 years, \$1.29; striped, 98c. 14-17, \$2.29; seconds, \$1.89. Socks, adults, 5 pair \$1. Cotton print, 8" x 10" squares, 39c lb.; 10 lbs. for \$3.59. 65 yards Bias Tape or Ribbon, 35c. Adjustable elastic braces, 2 to 8 years, 39c; 8-15 years, 49c; adults, 54c. Jeans 2-6 years, 38c. Bunk size, grey elderdown blankets, 97c each, 10 for \$9.25. Boxer jeans, 2-7 years, 48c. White nylon sheer 15" wide, 5 yards \$1.89. Leather work gloves, 49c. Surprise box containing T-Shirts, lace sweater, panties, \$2.00. 10 bleached sugar bags, \$2.99. Checked elderdown, yard 34c. Print or plain nylon, yard 59c. Nylon Lace, mauve, grey, green, yard, 59c. Please clip this advertisement for further use.

MRS. I. SCHAEFER LTD., Drummondville, Que.
P.O. Box 264

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TODAY!

PERSONAL

MEN I WOMEN I WANT THAT OLD-TIME PEP and vigor? For amazing, pleasant surprise try Vita-Perles (\$2.00) or Test Prostone (\$3.00) or both \$4.60 in plain, sealed package. Western Distributors, Box 24-NJR, Regina, Sask.

LADIES I NEW IMPROVED DUPREE PILLS Help relieve pain, etc., associated with monthly periods, \$3.00 or (Triple strength), Cotes pills, \$5.00. Airmailed. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina.

QUIT SMOKING, CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF — Easily, quickly, reliable, tested remedy. Satisfaction or money refunded. Save your health and money! Complete treatment, \$1.98. Western Distributors, Box 24-WR, Regina.

ADULTS! SEND 10c FOR THE WORLD'S funniest joke novelty cards. Western Distributors, Box 24FR, Regina.

SPRAYERS

MR. FARMER I A REMINDER TO YOU! For all field spraying and pumping equipment, see the Golden Arrow Sprayers Ltd., 1439 - 10th Ave East, Calgary, Alta.

Care Of Hydraulic System

Over 90 per cent of hydraulic system troubles are caused by dirt. Dirt in the system wears out parts and plugs up check valves. Always make sure that oil added to the system is clean and that filler caps are on tight. If any part of the system is opened, a great deal of care should be used to prevent dirt getting in. Because the oil used in a hydraulic system has a great deal to do with satisfactory operation, the manufacturers' recommendations should always be followed. Special hydraulic oils are made which have the characteristics necessary for satisfactory operation. —Swift Current Experimental

MESSAGE TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

As an individual the livestock producer has no bargaining power when it comes to selling his products.

Consolidated, collective marketing through the established marketing places will provide better prices and better protection than can be obtained in any other manner.

To overlook the market is to weaken the bargaining power of the entire industry.

The Alberta Livestock Co-operative Ltd. will give you the best of service. Why not make a trial shipment to the A.L.C.?

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE LTD.
CALGARY Phone 5-5160
EDMONTON Phone 7-1554

Classified Advertising

The FARM & RANCH REVIEW is restoring its CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING section, subject to the following rates and conditions

Rates: 12c a word for each insertion. Abbreviations, initials, figures, dollar signs, in groups up to five count as one word.

Minimum charge, \$2.50. Cash must accompany advertisement.

To assure insertion advertisement must be in Farm and Ranch Review office, Calgary, Alberta, by the 20th day of the month preceding issue.

Advertisement set in 6 point, solid, upper and lower, under appropriate headings.

THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Famous Saddle King Saddles

Low Moose Cutting Horse Roper **\$138.00**

Saddle King Saddles are Unconditionally Guaranteed A NEW SADDLE OR YOUR MONEY BACK, if not completely satisfied. Western Canadian Distributors **McIntyre's Saddlery** SWIFT CURRENT, SASK. "Saskatchewan's Finest Western Store" Write for FREE Catalogue.

Outlook For Canadian Agriculture

THE increasing industrialization of Canada will be highly favorable to agriculture and the time may come when the productivity of the Canadian farmers will be taxed to meet the demand for food.

That statement was made to the annual meeting of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, held in Toronto, Ont., by H. H. Bloom, first vice-president of the Massey-Harris-Ferguson farm implement manufacturing company and president of the United States section of the company. He did not agree with those who predict rural adversity through increased industrialization.

Mr. Bloom forecast greater mechanization of Canadian farms, the use of more efficient and scientific methods of farming, changes in land use, larger production and more revenue from non-farming activities. He did not think that current surpluses of farm products will last too long.

Dean Dion, of the faculty of agriculture of McGill University, and vice-principal of Macdonald College, forecast the gradual disappearance of the farm laborers and a decrease in the number of farms and farmers. Larger farms would permit the farmers to farm as well as they know how, instead of as well as they can afford. The result will be greater production per acre. Farmers are faced with a problem and a great opportunity, the speaker said. If the efforts are successful the farmers remaining on the land will enjoy a substantial increase in their net returns.

A. E. Richards, principal economist with the federal department of agriculture's marketing service, said 40% of Canadian farms produce 80% of the total value of production. Although agriculture has lagged behind in what seemed to be a made-to-order setting for its prosperity, the cash income, apart from wheat, has declined but 5% since 1951.

In the year ahead heavy private and public investment is predicted for both Canada and the United States. If this develops there will be high employment which should help the market for farm products.

The number of persons employed in agriculture in Canada in April and May was down 50,000 from the previous year. So stated George Haythorne, assistant deputy minister of labor for Canada. The type of labor needed on farms is changing. Qualified men are needed to handle complicated tractors and other farm implements; also for the responsibilities of scientific livestock breeding. Those who work on farms will have to be highly educated.

SOME GET "TOOK"

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes had been discussing an arrangement which implied the "give and take" theory.

"You know," said Mr. Barnes, "that it always takes two to make a bargain."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Barnes, "but only one of them gets it."



Suffolk ram sold by C. R. Stoneman, of Morrin, Alta., to D. A. Scholten, of Medicine Hat, for \$1,600, record high price for Canada.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

S	P	E	D	S	W	A	M	P	S	O	I	L	S	S	T	A	A	B				
S	P	I	L	E	T	E	N	O	R	T	A	N	O	A	P	O	I	S				
A	O	I	V	E	R	O	S	C	A	R	O	S	C	A	R	O	P	A				
C	O	N	D	O	R	P	O	O	L	R	E	A	W	O	R	R	I	E				
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L	E	A	S	H		T	A	M	I	L		E	D	I	T	S		E	R	A	L	



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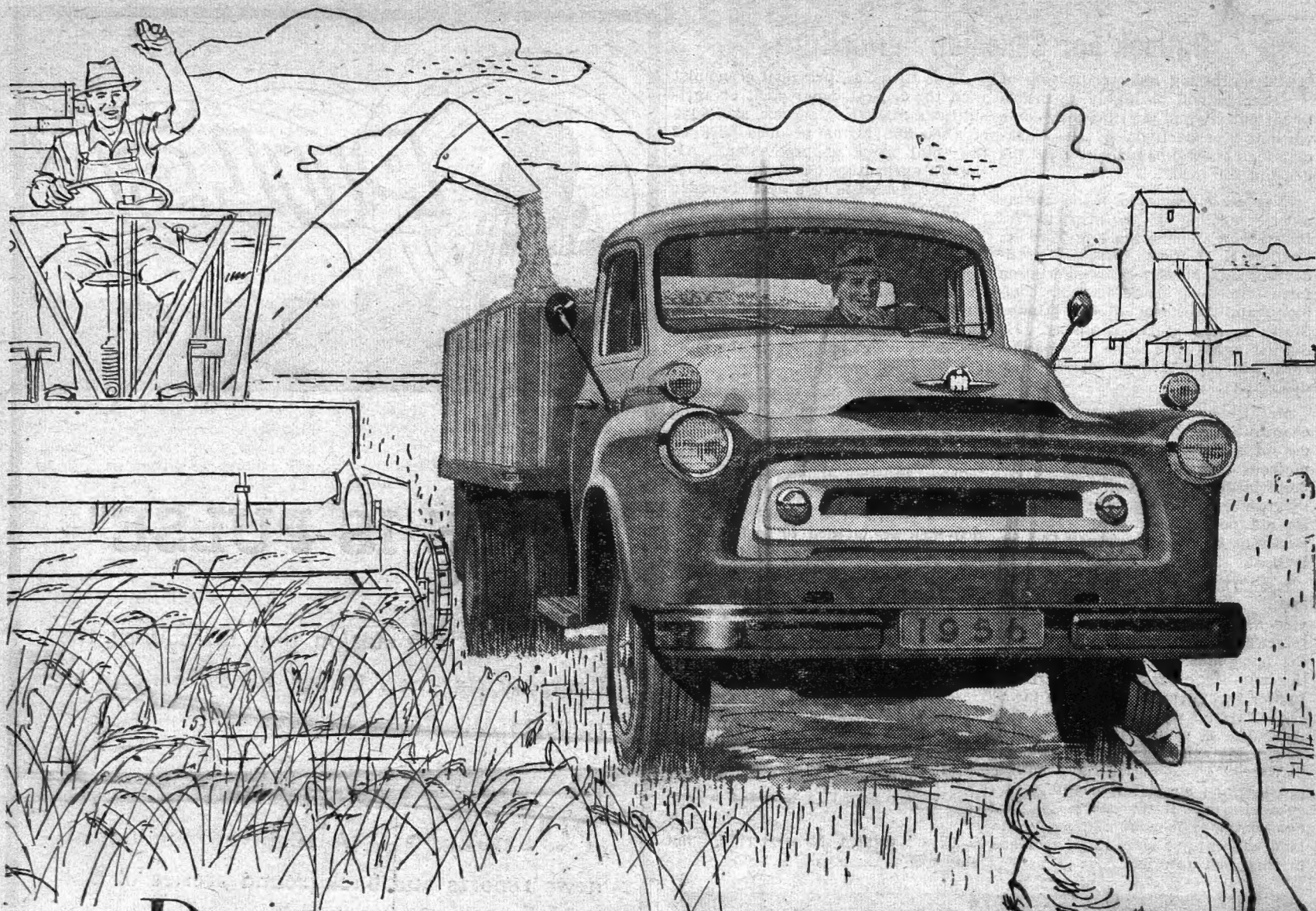
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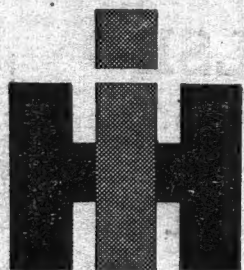
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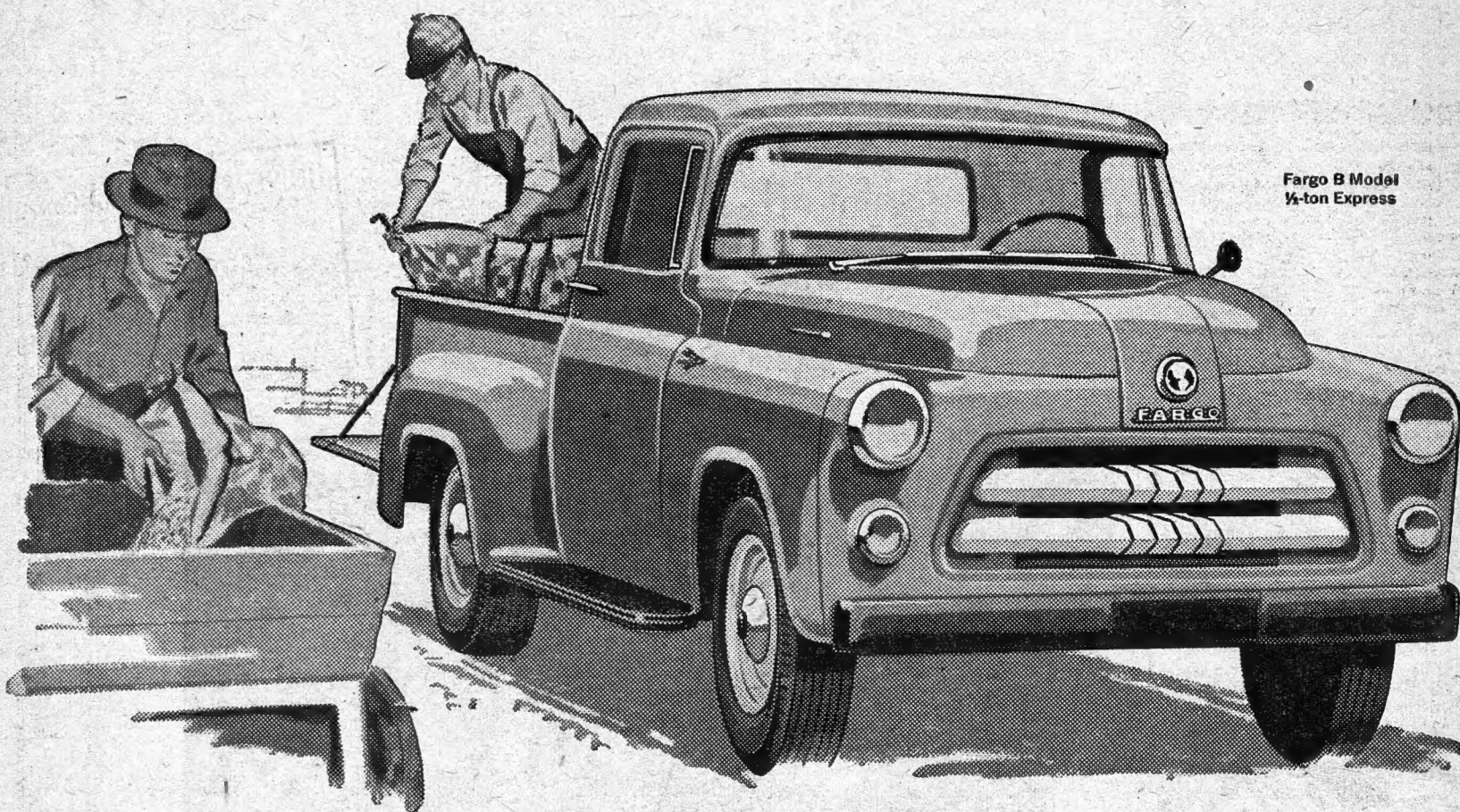
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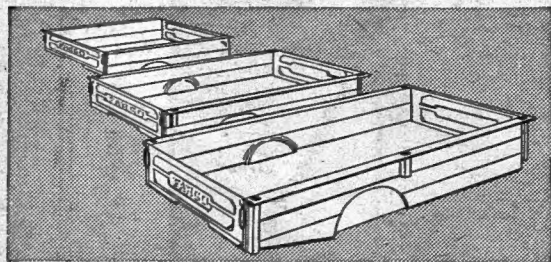
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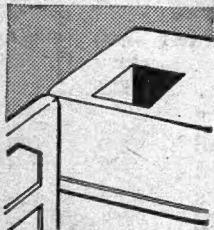
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